

## ASSESSOR PERMITS CARGO OF SHELLS TO GO TO ARSENAL

Will Release Small-Arms  
Ammunition When Ap-  
plication Made

## RETAIN DUM-DUMS

Not Satisfied Latter Will  
Not Fall into 'Unscrup-  
ulous Hands'

In a decision yesterday regarding the ammunition seized by the police on Ferry Road, Mr. Grant Jones, British Mixed Court assessor, ordered that the eight cases of artillery shells be handed over to the Chinese authorities. About half the smaller ammunition was ordered held, pending an application for its release by the proper authorities. The other half was of the dum-dum type and this was confiscated to prevent its falling into unscrupulous hands.

In his decision Mr. Grant Jones referred to the fact that the huchow, or government permit, presented by Mr. Fritz Sommer, owner of the ammunition, provided for the transfer of 79 cases while the amount purchased by the Ministry of Marine was 44 cases. He said that "so far as the 35 cases were concerned the huchow was apparently a forgery." The work of the police in the case was complimented by the assessor.

The decision in full follows:

Court's Decision

We have today to consider and determine the disposition of the ammunition found by the police in the possession of the five accused who were before the court on Wednesday last. In dealing with this question we are bound in the interests of the community and in view of the unpleasant discoveries recently made in the French Concession and in this Settlement to exercise the utmost caution. In an entire agreement with counsel for the prosecution when he says that the circumstances attending this seizure are most suspicious, Mr. F. Sommer, sole owner of Telge and Schroeter and Vice-Consul for Norway at Tientsin, pays us a flying visit in connection with a transaction which on the face of it would appear of trifling importance, namely, the transfer of four guns and 800 rounds of ammunition to the Chinese authorities.

He and the man Thomsen on whose premises at No. 1 Yu Yuen Road the ammunition was stored, in direct contravention, be it noted, of Bye-Law 33, personally supervised the delivery of the cargo. For the purpose of conveyance to the place on the Soochow Creek where delivery was to be made they hired a van and five coolies from Mr. Kong of No. 25 Gordon Road for the period of two hours at the exceptional remuneration of \$20. Although the day is fine they carefully cover the cases up with canvas. These two foreigners when confronted by the police acted in a highly suspicious manner and attempted to bluster the matter out.

"Policy of Bluster"  
The same policy of bluster was pursued by Mr. Sommer in the witness-box. On a pretext of the finestest he refused to disclose the nature of his arrangement with the Chinese Government. On an equally flimsy excuse, namely, that it had been discourteously thrown back at him by the Captain Superintendent of Police, which we are moreover assured on behalf of that officer is not true, he refused to produce to the Court the huchow which is alleged to cover these goods.

We are well able to understand this reluctance in the light of the other evidence before the Court. The purchase by the Ministry of Marine was of four guns and 800 rounds of ammunition in 44 cases and for these articles only was the huchow originally issued. The instructions to receive these 44 cases only were sent to Vice-Admiral Wong of the Klang-nan Dock. At the time of the seizure however 35 other cases had been inserted in the huchow while among the ammunition seized were 18 cases of pistol ammunition which formed no part of the purchase by the Chinese authorities. Very curiously also the document furnished by

## Kwangtung Joins in Revolt; Chiangchun's Hand Forced By Demands of the People

Majority of Districts Had Already Seceded; Lung  
Remains at Head; Cincinnati Is Sent to Amoy

Reader's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, April 7.—In conformity with the wishes of the people, Lung Chi-kuang last night declared the independence of Kwangtung. When the news was announced, the populace fired off crackers and in other ways displayed their jubilation.

Canton, April 7.—The independence of Kwangtung was formally declared yesterday afternoon, after a conference in the Chiangchun's office, in which military, naval, police, merchant, gentry and literary representatives were present. Lung Chi-kuang could not act in any other way, since the majority of the districts had already seceded.

The Civil Governor, Chang Ming-chi, concurred, as, otherwise, escape was impossible. In the meantime, Lung Chi-kuang and Chang Ming-chi continue their formal functions, although the respect due to them has been lowered.

All shops have closed for celebrations and cracker-firing and are displaying the Republican flag. The Chief of Police, Wang Kuang-ling, is controlling the situation.

Peking, April 7.—Canton declared its independence at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. Crackers were fired to celebrate the event.

Lung Chi-kuang asserts that he was compelled to take the step, owing to the pressure of public opinion. One report says that the merchants desired the declaration, because they believed it would put an end to the unsettled conditions existing in Canton.

Tsai Ao's Persuasion  
The Peking Gazette publishes a summary of a telegram from General Tsai Ao, addressed to Li Yuan-hung, Hsu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-jui, wired from Luchow. Tsai Ao says that he welcomes the news that these three prominent figures have signified their intention to re-enter public life at this moment of crisis.

He points out that the crisis has been created by the monarchical movement, which aimed at the conversion of China from a national possession, under a republic, into a personal possession, under an Empire. The renunciation of the throne was a wise act and it is fitting to express admiration for the sagacity which inspired the Chief Executive to cancel a measure offensive both to morality and law, but the grave state of the country and the great feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction

among the people show that the cancellation of the monarchy is insufficient.

The prestige of the Chief Executive has been gravely impaired, public confidence is shaken and it is impossible for him to regain that prestige and confidence.

'Crisis Bids Yuan Leave'

He continues: "We earnestly pray that the self-same motive which inspired the Chief Executive to leave his retirement at the time of the revolution will persuade him to retire and resume the life which is now desired by the people. A crisis called him forth. A crisis bids him leave the work, which will be finished by other hands."

"If the Chief Executive heeds the voice of the people and passes the burden of state to the shoulders ready to bear it, he may rest assured that his countrymen will not lightly value the worth of such a final act in a memorable career. The people will be grateful and, remembering his past merits, will speak of his benevolence and magnanimity and laud him as a man who in his honor, even as men are wont to do in homage to a benefactor of their race."

Tsai Ao concludes, addressing Li Yuan-hung, Hsu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-jui: "You are the main pillars of the State. The nation trusts you to devise means to restore peace and order on lasting foundations. Your reply is awaited in expectation and trembling."

Special Hostilities  
Chengdu, April 4.—It is reported here that the Governor sent an accredited official to Suifu, to negotiate with General Tsai Ao and that the latter has agreed to a cessation of hostilities, though small engagements at one or two places are still going on. Hsiung Ke-wu's followers, who style themselves Yunnanese, still hold Kiangnan and other places south of the Yangtze.

Cantonese Here Pleased;  
Report Tsai Executed

The news that Canton had declared independence was received among the Cantonese resident in Shanghai with interest and enthusiasm.

Since Wednesday the Cantonese here had been excited over the decision of Yuan Shih-k'ai to despatch 20,000 Northern troops to Canton.

(Continued on Page 2)

## MR. Wm. KATZ RELEASED BY HONGKONG MILITARY

Cablegram Received Yesterday  
Says He Will Sail For  
Shanghai Today

Word was received here yesterday that Mr. William Katz, the Shanghai merchant, has been released by the British authorities at Hongkong. Mr. Katz is an American. He was detained by the Hongkong authorities on some unknown charge while on his way from Manila to Shanghai.

A telegram received here yesterday said that Mr. Katz had been released and that he would sail for Shanghai today. As soon as he was taken into custody, the American consulate at Hongkong notified Washington and it is evident that immediate action was taken in the matter.

## RAUCHKOSEL REPULSES ATTACKS OF AUSTRIANS

Abortive Air-Raids on Verona,  
Bassano, Isonzo and Grado;  
Two Children Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rome, April 5.—An official communique states that there were usual artillery activities on the entire front. Violent Austrian attacks against Rauchkosel were bloodily repulsed.

## ASQUITH CONVEYS HINT OF UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Decision Coming Before Easter;  
Government Estimating  
Numbers Obtainable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, April 6.—The fact that the Government is considering the question of universal service is evident from a statement made by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons tonight. He announced that the Government was examining the figures of recruits obtained and those obtainable under the present system and estimating the further number which will be necessary.

The Government would pay full regard to all the factors in the situation and would announce a decision before Easter.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 8  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hiranu Maru Apr. 8  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 8  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 10  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 13  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 8  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 8  
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21  
Per C.M. s.s. China Apr. 21  
For Europe, via Suez:—  
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 19  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hiranu M. Apr. 20  
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur May 1

Mails to Arrive:—  
The American mail left San Francisco on March 11, and is due to arrive here on or about today, per C.M. s.s. China.

## One of the Problems of Submarine War



Gun mounted on stern of Italian liner Verona

Mounted guns on the sterns of liners running into New York have been causing the Administration a certain amount of uneasiness. The latest ship to arrive with guns mounted on her stern is the Italian liner Verona. The Captain explained that the guns were ordered placed on the ship by the Italian Admiralty, to be used for defense only.

## GERMANS CONCENTRATE ALONG DUTCH FRONTIER

Hague Government Guarding  
Against 'Increased Dangers  
To Which Exposed'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, April 5.—There was a secret sitting of the Second Chamber, today. All the Ministers were present.

After the sitting, the Government issued a statement that the suspension of fire along the Dutch frontier had been taken were due to apprehension of an increase in the dangers to which the country is exposed.

The Telegram says that precautions are being taken against the concentration of German troops on the Dutch frontier.

## AEROPLANE FOR BRANDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—The Minister of Munitions is opening a fund to present an aeroplane to Lieut. Brandon, who is a New Zealander.

## Movies Will Provide £45,000 Daily Towards British Fight Funds

New Tax May Drive Small  
American Cars Out in Favor  
Of Home Production

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—The morning papers, after more mature consideration, do not appear to alter their general approval of the Budget. The opinion is expressed that the increase in the tax on motor cars above 16 h.p. will lead to increased sales of the smaller British cars in place of the American ones, which mostly come under the new tax.

The cinema tax alone is expected to produce £45,000 a day. The new proposals meet with little opposition in Labor circles, where the tax on railway tickets alone is questioned. It is understood that efforts are being made to withdraw it.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, states that, in order to avoid a delay, which would involve the loss of £5,000,000 of revenue, the new taxes will be embodied in one Finance Bill and the old taxes in another, which might be delayed. The discussion of such subjects as the excess profits tax would take place later in the sitting. The former Bill was introduced.

## Implicate Ghanadieff In Intrigues Against Bulgaria Government

Stambulovist Leader, Brother-  
in-Law and Six Others  
Put Under Arrest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, April 5.—Mr. Ghanadieff, the leader of the Stambulovists, his brother-in-law and six others have been arrested in Sofia, it is believed on a charge of intriguing against the Government.

## Another Dutch Ship Is Sunk; Government To Hold an Inquiry

Spain Protests To Germany  
Over Sinking of Sussex  
And the Vigo

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, April 5.—The Dutch schooner Elina Helena has been torpedoed. The crew have been landed. An inquiry will be held.

The Dutch Government has undertaken the examination of the wreck of the "Tubantia."

Madrid, April 6.—Spain has sent a protest to Germany regarding the torpedoing of the Sussex, in which several Spaniards were lost and the Spanish merchantman Vigo, in the Bay of Biscay.

London, April 6.—The British steamer Bendow (3,681 tons) has been sunk. One of the crew was drowned.

The Spanish steamer Vigo (1,173 tons) has been torpedoed and sunk in the Bay of Biscay. The crew have been landed at Gibraltar.

The British steamer Clan Campbell, 5,897 tons, has been sunk.

The Norwegian steamer Baus (? Baune, 1,213 tons) has been sunk. Four of the crew are missing.

The American Consul at Cork states that there were four Americans on board the Berwindale (5,242 tons).

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has stated that the Board of Trade is satisfied that there was no grave negligence in the case of the Pernia.

## Defence Guns Drive Raiding Zep. Away

Spotted on Bright Night Off  
N.E. British Coast; Only  
Dropped Few Bombs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—A Zeppelin appeared over the north-eastern coast, yesterday, at 9:45 in the evening. The night was clear and starlit. Search-lights immediately located the airship and a heavy fire was opened, with excellent aim.

The Zeppelin attempted numerous unsuccessful efforts to avoid the searchlights for ten minutes and then sailed off, in an easterly direction, after dropping a few bombs. It was undoubtedly driven off by the guns.

The War Office announces that three Zeppelins made a raid last night. The first was driven off after dropping five bombs, which did no damage and caused no casualties. Observers say that the Zeppelin was hit by gunfire.

The second appeared over another locality, at ten in the evening, but did not drop any bombs. The third did some slight damage.

The total number of bombs dropped was 24 explosive and 24 incendiary. One child was killed and two men, two women and five children were injured. No military damage was done.

## HAUCOURT RUSHED IS GERMAN REPORT FROM VERDUN AREA

French Only Admit Footing  
Is Gained at Great  
Sacrifice

## STILL DOMINATED

Many Efforts to Capture  
Bethincourt Are All  
Broken Up

## GAIN AT AVOCOURT

Defence Occupies Consider-  
able Ground, Securing  
Numerous Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 6.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated that the bombardment against the German trenches at Steenstraete produced good results. There was some artillery activity today in Aisne and the Argonne.

It was calm on the east of the Meuse, except for an intermittent cannonade at Douaumont and Vaux. There was no infantry action in the region of Verdun.

Great enemy activity in the region of Verdun was recorded in the official French communique issued this afternoon, which stated:—West of the Meuse, following an extremely violent bombardment, in the region between Avocourt and Bethincourt, a series of attacks, with very large numbers, were made against two of our principal strongholds on this front.

All the enemy's attempts against the village of Bethincourt were broken by the French fire.

The enemy, after repeated reverses and bloody sacrifices, gained a footing in the village of Haucourt, which the French are keeping under fire from their dominating positions.

The French made a successful attack north of Avocourt, took much ground and numbers of prisoners. East of the Meuse, two enemy attacks north of Bois Callette were repulsed, with serious losses to the enemy.

The French carried out a *coup-de-main* in the Argonne, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy and captured some prisoners.

London, April 5.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Last night, we sprung some mines near Hulluch, which damaged a gallery and wrecked some posts established in old craters. Today, we effectively bombarded an enemy work near Bois Grenier.

About St. Eloi, the artillery on both sides was very active. Our heavy artillery successfully bombarded north of the Ypres and St. Julien Road. Much damage was done to the hostile trenches. There were numerous explosions.

## Village of Haucourt Stormed by Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 6.—Western theater.—West of the Meuse, there was a lively artillery preparation in the Haucourt district. In the afternoon the German Infantry became active too, stormed the village of Haucourt and the strongly-fortified French *point d'appui*, east of the village. Besides the bloody losses which the enemy suffered, the Germans captured 11 officers and 531 unwounded men, belonging to two different divisions.

On the right bank of the Meuse, a fresh French attempt against the positions in the Callette forest and north-west of it, which were taken from them by the Germans, on April 2nd, was quickly stifled.

## C. J. DA SILVA ILL

Mr. C. J. da Silva, the prominent Portuguese attorney who is serving a month's prison sentence for assisting in the circulation of pamphlets attacking Consul-General Barjona, became ill in prison and had to be moved to a hospital. He has more than a week yet to serve. After his release he will have to face the charge of having fired on Portuguese consular officers who served him with a warrant. Two of Mr. da Silva's sons have also been placed under charges of opposing the officers with arms.

## The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 81.2 and the minimum 46.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 81.0 and 24.4.



## CHIYO'S PASSENGERS ARE DUE HERE TODAY BY THE E. OF JAPAN

Sea Calm When She Struck,  
They Say, But Storm  
Arose Later

### CAUGHT IN DENSE FOG

Rescued by British Torpedo  
Boat; There Was No-  
thing of Panic

Passengers from the T.K.K. liner Chio Maru which went on the rocks near Hongkong, are due in Shanghai today on the C.P. steamer Empress of Japan. The steamer struck in a fog at about 4.30 on the morning of March 29 and the passengers had an uncomfortable time of it, being forced to leave their warm berths and take to the boats in their night costumes. They were all rescued by a British torpedo boat.

The Chio struck one of the Lema group of islands 20 miles south of Hongkong. Though the sea was calm when she struck, a storm rose later which broke the palatial liner's back and pounded her into a hopeless wreck. By a tragic coincidence, the end of the steamer followed that of her old skipper, Capt. Greene, who died in Honolulu from a malady contracted on the Chio's last trip to San Francisco.

The following account of the wreck has been received from Hongkong:

The vessel was running at about half-speed, owing to the dense fog and her proximity to Hongkong. The passengers, of whom there were nearly 300 on board, were awakened by the shock of the collision, and hurriedly left their cabins to enquire what had happened. Though somewhat excited, they were by no means in a panic, and the composure of the crew, who went about their business quietly and expeditiously, reassured them. The passengers were advised to take up their stations on the boatdeck and await further orders, and were soon placed into the boats, which were swung out and suspended from the derricks in readiness for lowering into the sea. They all carried their lifebelts. The Commander of the ship (Captain Ernest Bent) took charge, and saw that every precaution possible was taken to maintain the ship's position on the rocks and to prevent her from slipping back into deep water. Wireless calls for assistance were sent out, and were picked up by H.M.S. Tamar, and transmitted. A British torpedo-boat which was on patrol outside the Harbor went in search of the liner immediately on receiving the call.

Meanwhile the Chio Maru had been sending up distress rockets and blowing her siren. The torpedo-boat, however, appeared to experience considerable difficulty in discovering her exact whereabouts, for it is stated, she passed the steamer twice before she finally sent a boat across to her. The torpedo-boat was sounding her whistle all the while.

It was considered advisable that the passengers should be taken off at once, and they were rowed to the wharf in the ship's boats. Fortunately, the sea was exceptionally calm, and all were assembled on the deck of the rescuing warship without serious mishap. One or two passengers received minor bruises and scratches, but the transshipment was conducted very expeditiously and successfully.

The passengers were brought to Hongkong later in the morning. The crowded deck of the torpedo boat presented a remarkable spectacle. There were women and men of several nationalities, all very scantily clad, some hatless and bareheaded, and many in their sleeping suits. Others wore greatcoats which had been hurriedly snatched up, while one burly gentleman carried a miscellaneous collection of garments in his arms. Some of the ladies appeared to be suffering from the fright, but on the whole the passengers were exceedingly cheerful, and even happy, and jokes were freely interchanged.

When the torpedo-boat took up her moorings opposite the Naval Yard, there was a delay, owing to the Police regulations, which must have been very irksome to the passengers in their unfortunate condition. The hotel launches were invitingly near, but they were forbidden to go alongside. Ultimately the Naval authorities despatched several cutters and H.M.S. Cherub to take the passengers off and convey them to the naval chamber, where they had to undergo the usual port examination. The elder of the ladies and the children were first assisted into the cutters and they were given a hearty send-off. The male passengers were taken off last, and as their launch slipped away from the torpedo-boat they raised enthusiastic cheers for the officers and crew, of whose considerate treatment on board the passengers are warm in their appreciation.

Many people assembled outside the

Naval Yard but were forbidden to enter. Rishas were brought in, and passengers, after the examination ordeal had been concluded, rode away. Their troubles, however, were not even then ended, for many found considerable difficulty in obtaining accommodation at the local hotels, which, in several cases, were full up. Some of the passengers had perforce to wander from hotel to hotel in search of accommodation.

The vessel was about 130 feet on the rocks.

## Germans to Increase Their Postal Charges

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, April 5.—The Deutsche Fernpostverwaltung reports:—The budget commission of the Reichstag fixed the following recently proposed new postal taxes: Postage for letters to be increased by 3 Pfennig, printed matter by 2 Pfennig and the rate for telegrams will be increased by 2 Pfennig for each word. The National Liberal party moved a petition that press telegrams shall be free from the new taxes.

The Deutsche Bank of Berlin has announced a net profit of 49,645,000 Marks, against a net profit of 41,074,000 Marks in the preceding year. A dividend of 13 1/2 per cent, against 10 per cent in the preceding year, has been declared.

## Kwangtung Joins In the Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

After the mass meeting at their guild, reported in yesterday's CHINA PRESS, they went to the China Merchants' Offices under the leadership of Mr. Tang Shao-yi and there remained until they were given an assurance by the Board of Directors of the company that the China Merchants' Office would not permit any of their ships to transport troops.

The Cantonese pointed out that they held one-third of the shares in the company. Private telegrams received from Hongkong yesterday state that Tsai Nye-huang has been arrested. One message says he has been executed. Tsai was responsible for the application for Northern troops to be sent to Canton. The Cantonese here learning of his arrest yesterday wired to Gen. Lung asking that Tsai be publicly executed.

It is understood that the Cantonese here are arranging for a celebration. It will be a most enthusiastic thing. Thousands of crackers will be fired and the republican flag will be flown. It was reported last night that Hunan followed Kwangtung in declaring independence, but there is no confirmation.

Cincinnati to Amoy

The American cruiser Cincinnati weighed anchor at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and sailed for Amoy to meet with the growing gravity of the situation in the south. The Wilmington is at Swatow and the Galveston is on her way to the same port.

Discharge Admiral H. M. Tang. The following Peking despatches are from the Eastern News Agency (Japanese):—President Yuan Shih-k'ai has discharged Admiral Tang Hsiang-min from the post of Chiangchun of Hunan and appointed Wang Chuan-yuan, the Chiangchun of Hupeh, to Hunan, General Nieh Hsi-chang, the Chiangchun of Anhui, to be Chiangchun of Hupeh and also to act as the Commander of the expeditionary forces, General Chang Hsun, the Inspector General of the Yangtze Region, to be transferred as the Chiangchun of Anhui. The appointments have been notified but not published as yet.

The 12th Division is being transported from the North for Shanghai via the Tientsin-Pukow Railway from April 5 by special military trains of that railway leaving twice a day.

The Eastern Times says that the Commander of the 12th Division, General Chen Kiang-yuan, with his troops left Peking for Shanghai on April 6.

The Shunpao reports:—Admiral Liu Kwan-hsun will leave Peking on the 7th instead of the 6th for Shanghai to inspect the forts and will proceed to Chaochow with the 10th Division at Wosung and the 12th Division will be sent to Wosung.

Kwangsi Still Independent. The following official telegram from Kwangsi has been received in Shanghai:

Kwangsi, April 6.—Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi are united by working in the common cause to uphold the Republic of China. The report which has reached here stating that Kwangsi has formally cancelled its independence is not true. Kwangsi will never conclude peace with Yuan's government separately, nor will she trust the Peking government and cancel independence without the approval of Yunnan and Kweichow. Though the province has received many telegrams from Peking requesting the appointment of representatives to attend the peace conference at Shanghai or Peking, so far only one reply has been given, i.e. Kwangsi declares that until Yuan Shih-k'ai resigns there is no chance of peace. This is the Kwangsi republicans' real attitude. We have never sent tele-

grams to Peking cancelling the Kwangsi independence. (Signed) Lu Yuen-ting, Liang Chi-chao.

Three Arrests Here. The Chinese police of the Chapel district arrested three persons at the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad Station yesterday morning. They are said to have come from Nankai and are understood to be connected with the Yi-Huan revolutionary society which is reported to be planning an outbreak in Kiangsu.

Swatow to Attack Amoy? The Shanghai Amoy merchants have been informed that the Republican army at Swatow is preparing to attack Amoy in Fukien. A letter has been addressed by the Swatow republicans to the Amoy general asking him to turn over without a fight.

Lieut. Huang Freed. Lieutenant Huang Ming-chiu, former commander of the cruiser Chaoho, who was sentenced to a term of 4 years imprisonment on account of the outbreak of the Chaoho, has been set free and assigned to the cruiser Hsiangchi. He arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

Assessor Permits Shells to Arsenal. (Continued from Page 1)

Admiral Wong to the officer who was to take delivery authorized the receipt of both lots of 44 and 35 cases respectively, 79 cases in all, and we have to draw the attention of the authorities to this discrepancy.

Forged Huchoh. So far as the 35 cases are concerned the huchoh is apparently a forgery. There is before us an application by the Chinese authorities that the 8 cases of shells, as forming part of the material purchased by the Ministry

of Marine, be handed over to a duly authorized representative of the Navy and this application can, I think, be granted.

It is ordered that these eight cases of shells be delivered up to such person as shall present a written authorization from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to receive the same. Of the smaller ammunition which was also, according to Mr. Sommer, destined for the Arsenal, more than half of it is of the type known as dum dum. We are not satisfied that the destination of this cargo was as alleged.

It is a matter of common knowledge that there is unfortunately a state of civil strife existent in this country and we cannot countenance the possibility of this ammunition, the use of which is prohibited under the Hague Convention, to which China is a party, falling into unscrupulous hands.

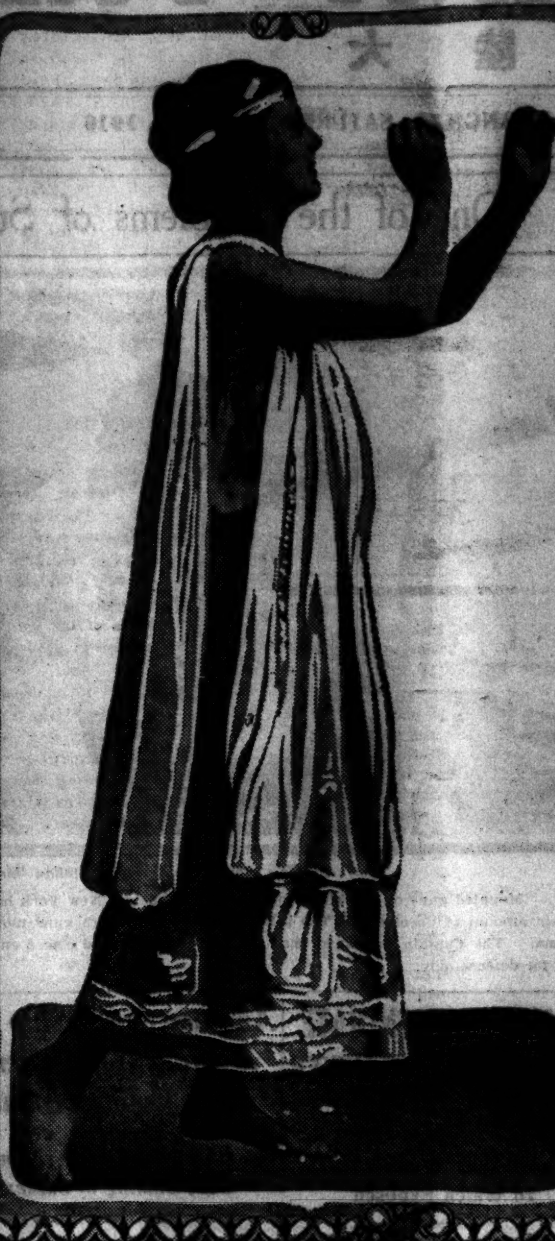
We order that it be confiscated. The remainder should be detained by the police pending an application for its release by the proper Chinese or Consular Body.

I wish to say I have to commend the prompt and entirely correct attitude of the police officers concerned. In these days every honest citizen, whatever his nationality may be, will welcome the utmost vigilance on the part of the police to investigate every transaction which may in any way be subversive of the peace and good order of this Settlement and the neutrality of this country.

ASQUITH RETURNS (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—Mr. Asquith has arrived in London. He got to Paris yesterday and was met at the station by M. Briand, the French Premier and M. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, with whom he conferred on current questions.

## Modern Venus Is Found in Chicago



MISS JOSEPHINE A. HUDDLESTON.

Chicago, February 22.—The ideal American girl for sculptural purposes has been located here. She has been long searched for by American sculptors.

She is Miss Josephine A. Huddleston, of No. 20, West Goethe Street. She was selected from among nearly 1,000 candidates as the model from whose form and features will be moulded the monument to be erected on the Dixie Highway, near the "Mass Expulsion Line" symbolic of American Womanhood "of the north."

Compared with the famous Venus de Milo, Miss Huddleston measures as follows:

	Venus de Milo.	Miss Huddleston.
Estimated weight	152.2	152
Height	5 ft. 4.2 in.	5 ft. 4 in.
Neck	12.5 in.	12.5 in.
Chest, normal	34.2 in.	34 in.
Chest, full (estimated)	36.2 in.	36.5 in.
Waist	25.9 in.	25.5 in.

grams to Peking cancelling the Kwangsi independence.

(Signed) Lu Yuen-ting, Liang Chi-chao.

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Assessor Permits Shells to Arsenal.

(Continued from Page 1)

Admiral Wong to the officer who was to take delivery authorized the receipt of both lots of 44 and 35 cases respectively, 79 cases in all, and we have to draw the attention of the authorities to this discrepancy.

Forged Huchoh. So far as the 35 cases are concerned the huchoh is apparently a forgery. There is before us an application by the Chinese authorities that the 8 cases of shells, as forming part of the material purchased by the Ministry

of Marine, be handed over to a duly authorized representative of the Navy and this application can, I think, be granted.

It is ordered that these eight cases of shells be delivered up to such person as shall present a written authorization from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to receive the same. Of the smaller ammunition which was also, according to Mr. Sommer, destined for the Arsenal, more than half of it is of the type known as dum dum. We are not satisfied that the destination of this cargo was as alleged.

It is a matter of common knowledge that there is unfortunately a state of civil strife existent in this country and we cannot countenance the possibility of this ammunition, the use of which is prohibited under the Hague Convention, to which China is a party, falling into unscrupulous hands.

We order that it be confiscated. The remainder should be detained by the police pending an application for its release by the proper Chinese or Consular Body.

I wish to say I have to commend the prompt and entirely correct attitude of the police officers concerned. In these days every honest citizen, whatever his nationality may be, will welcome the utmost vigilance on the part of the police to investigate every transaction which may in any way be subversive of the peace and good order of this Settlement and the neutrality of this country.

ASQUITH RETURNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—Mr. Asquith has arrived in London. He got to Paris yesterday and was met at the station by M. Briand, the French Premier and M. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, with whom he conferred on current questions.

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## CAFES' EARLY CLOSING GOOD NEWS TO W.C.T.U.

Gathering Applauds Success  
Attendant on Representa-  
tions to Council

The meeting of the Shanghai W. C. T. U. at the Union Church yesterday afternoon was something of a triumph. For on the day before the Municipal Gazette had announced that the organization backed by other objectors had secured the cancellation of one liquor license and had succeeded in reducing the closing hours of the Casinos and other cafes from 2 a.m. to 1 a.m. This was in spite of the fact that an extension of closing time had been asked for.

There was a large crowd present. Mrs. Frank Raven was chairman of the meeting. Toward the end of the session the chairman asked Mrs. Edgar Morrow, a member of the committee of protest, to read a report on how the victory was accomplished. Mrs. Morrow said that the committee was faced with the necessity of going out and securing specific reasons for their protests. This was easy in the case of the protests against the license of E. Josef in Nanking Road.

The place was near St. Luke's Hospital and the Hanbury School. These with other neighbors joined in the protest and secured the refusal of the license. A protest was made against any increase in the number of licenses and against an extension of the closing time of the Carlton, Astor House Bar, Palace Gardens, Neumann's Cafe, St. George's Hotel and the Point Hotel.

The result was that the extension of closing time under which these places had been operating was reduced by one hour. The announcement was applauded by the meeting and gratification expressed that the club could accomplish such a task though it was but a year old.

The speaker of the afternoon was Miss Laura White whose subject was what had been accomplished by women in social service. She referred to the movement of the feminists who opposed Christianity and insisted women should be allowed to live their lives in their own way unhampered by conventions or creeds. Miss White said that this phase of feminism was not new. It had appeared in Sparta, Athens, Rome and later in Italy.

"History shows," said Miss White, "that any lifting of the barriers that allows women complete freedom leads to the deterioration of the race and sometimes to the overthrow of the nation."

The speaker said that Christ in the Sermon on the Mount, turned the world upside down and for the first time put the womanly virtues of compassion and gentleness over those of arrogance and strength. She said that a woman established the first hospital in history and enumerated some of the women among the saints who had helped the great evangelists to spread the Christian doctrine.

As the Shanghai W. C. T. U. is a year old, it was decided to celebrate the event by a Birthday Party to be held on May 5.

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## LORDS DEBATE ON AIR DANGER TO BRITAIN

Government Urged To Proceed  
At Once With Zeppelin  
Construction

### LORD MONTAGU'S SPEECH

Greatest and Most Decisive  
Battles of Future May  
Be in the Air

London, March 9.—Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who was in khaki, opened the air debate by expressing thanks for the complimentary references to himself on his rescue after the loss of the Persia. He touched on the need for reticence, but observed, "There is very little of importance going on in this country that is not known to the German General Staff so far as I am able to find out. Their means of information are very wonderful and they still persist in this country."

"The present position of our air service is thoroughly unsatisfactory," he asserted. "A year ago at the front we had practically obtained the supremacy of the air. You might be in the trenches for many weeks together and hardly see a German plane come over. In many places in Flanders, even so late as last spring and summer, the appearance of a German aeroplane was quite rare."

#### Our Men Out-Engineed

"That supremacy, I fear, we have lost now. It is our duty at all costs to regain it. There are now German aeroplanes which can fly faster and ascend more quickly than anything we have got. Though some of them, like the Fokker, were of short range, that did not prevent their use over the trenches."

"Lord at the position at home. We have had twenty-five raids by Zeppelins. On no occasion have we been able to bring down a Zeppelin, and with the exception of a piece of a propeller said to have been found in Kent I think I am correct in saying that no portion of a Zeppelin has been hit, injured, or destroyed in any way over this country. That alone is proof that we have not shown enough energy in our powers of offensive."

"One element—one service" ought to be our motto, continued Lord Montagu, appealing for a separate Ministry for the Air. The Derby Committee was appointed merely to allocate the production of our factories between Army and Navy. "To leave things to a departmental committee is only to touch the fringe of the question." At any rate, they should magnify the committee, give it more power, and make it the germ of what might come later.

Lord Montagu has been an uncanny true prophet in the past. Today he took another peep into the future. "I can see a time coming when the air service will be more important than either the Army or the Navy. We are so close to the Continent and so vulnerable if a nation has a better organized air service than we have that a real danger exists, and it will go on increasing as the years go by. You must not look on your air service as an auxiliary air service but as a great service, which must establish traditions of its own. It is to that service you will have to look in future years largely for the defence of this country."

#### Loss of Our Air Staff

The infantrymen had become cave dwellers; our gallant sailors had be-

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## Canadians Train on Historic Battlefield at Quebec



Canadians at target practice on Plains of Abraham

The Canadian Overseas Contingent now in training at Quebec, is using the old battlefield on the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe defeated Montcalm and won Canada for the English, as a drilling ground. In the deep snow which covers the "plains" the Canadians dig trenches and indulge in target practice.

come diving men. The power of the explosive tended more and more to drive the issues of battle into the element which was common to all and which had got breadth, length, and height as well. "The supremacy of the air is the goal at which the country should strive." More attention would have to be paid to science. He wished we worshipped science half as much as Germany did. In every department of national offence and defence we had been laboriously copying the enemy. We had followed him in guns, in trench warfare, and "al-

though we had a start a year ago I am afraid we shall have to follow him now in the air."

The problems for an Air Service Board Lord Montagu set out as follows:

1. Provision of much more powerful aeroplanes at the front.
2. Provision of more powerful anti-aircraft guns.
3. Building at once of airships of the rigid (Zeppelin) type.

Our anti-aircraft guns were far too small in calibre and nothing like powerful enough to do harm. During the raid in September last the Zeppelins were flying at 7,000ft. or 8,000ft., and it was tragically pitiful to see shells bursting at the extreme range of 5,000ft. We needed quite a big gun to do any real damage. He advocated our doing to our enemies what they had done to us. They had attacked our manufacturing districts and would attack more of them in the future. But there were points on our frontier in Flanders which were closer to Essen and great industrial centers of Westphalia than were our industrial districts to the German frontier. Our reply should be to bomb the sheds of the enemy.

Discussing the strength of the German Zeppelin Fleet, he said estimates varied, and he himself put it at between thirty and forty. "Some were on the Russian frontier and a certain number were always unprepared, but a fleet of not less than twenty could be sent over here. That is a formidable fleet when you consider that each airship can carry from 1½ to 2 tons of explosive, and what is more dangerous, fire-raising chemicals which produce a temperature of 5,000 deg. Fahr., in which steel melts like sealing-wax in a candle. Your great danger in this country is not from explosive but from fire."

Describing the latest Zeppelins, he said they would shortly be over 60ft. long, 65ft. in diameter, and furnished with four engines. The weight exceeded 12½ tons. These formidable engines of war would shortly have a radius of over 2,000 miles. They could cover the whole of this country and might operate in a dangerous way against the Fleet. "The German Fleet may come out at a time when

the weather suits Zeppelins, and these machines may cause extra loss, make the tactics of our Fleet more difficult, and may have a serious influence on the battle itself."

"You might just as well try to retain the supremacy of the sea by means of forts placed round your coast as to cope with Zeppelins by setting up artillery all over the country." It was unthinkable to provide six guns round all our manufacturing centers, and a Zeppelin 12,000ft. or 13,000ft. high going 70 miles an hour was a difficult target.

#### New German Warplane

"The way to overcome the Zeppelin danger is to carry the war into the enemy's camp by providing yourself with Zeppelins and with more powerful planes. The Germans have machines faster than anything we have got; they have also machines more heavily armed and armoured, and there is coming out of Germany a new machine, with an engine of 225 horse-power, which should give better results than have been obtained up to the present."

We had been stupendously lucky in some past raids. He knew of powder works and of munition works which had escaped bombs by only a few yards; one airman dropped bombs into the garden of the manager of a powder factory. "That luck cannot be expected to continue." Sooner or later the German would hit places which were of military value and there would be fires which would destroy stores and do an immense amount of damage. And while this was our state of unpreparedness our resources were still being utilised to turn out 25 motor-cars a week for the staff instead of producing more important engines. "That is worse than a scandal. The man who is responsible for that ought to be hanged."

As his peroration Lord Montagu exclaimed: "Let it not be said of our generation that we did not trouble to guard in the air what our forefathers won on the sea."

Lord Haldane's Excuse

More science was Lord Haldane's

plea. "We have had too much push and go—violent action before thinking instead of violet thinking before action." We had no "clear conceptions" of the problem. We were far behind, but in what? Not in construction of aeroplanes, not in the design of machines. We should hold our own if only we used our resources. At the beginning of the war we had the ascendancy over the Germans in the air, and if we were behind now it was only temporary and was our own fault. Things were different in the case of Zeppelins. Our only real Zeppelin, constructed at Barrow, went to pieces at the beginning, and the Admiralty were apparently discouraged and did not proceed further.

Here again we never troubled to work out "first principles," but we had got to make up the leeway. "But remedy the evil rapidly you cannot. You have got to make up for your neglect of science in the past." Zeppelins would have been very useful to us now for scouting, and we were behind in not having a fleet of Zeppelins with which we could at least threaten Germany.

"Build Zeppelins as soon as possible," advised Lord Beresford, "for in war you must meet like with like." He criticised some of our aeroplanes, and said it was "murder" to send up our brave flying men in them. One machine was sent up with petrol for two hours and a water-cooler for one hour only. The joints fused and the two men in the machine lost their lives. An Air Ministry would not help the situation, for an admiral must have his aeroplanes under his command. Lord Derby's 'Power'

Lord Lansdowne agreed that there had been "serious shortcomings" in connection with the air service, and said all our energies must be directed to correcting "the difficulties and miscarriages" which had arisen. Still,

he could not admit there was no other side to the depressing picture which had been drawn. Our output of aeroplanes per week was now three-quarters of that for the whole year ending August 1914. The types of aeroplanes which accompanied the Expeditionary Force had all been replaced by something better, and the number of squadrons abroad by the end of this month would be eight times the number which accompanied the Expeditionary Force. [But the present Army, Mr. Asquith said, is 10 times the size of that force.]

As to the raids, what people most resented was not the damage done but the impunity with which the raids had been carried out. Still, the danger from aircraft was very real, and every precaution must be taken.

"I find it more difficult to think of a separate air policy than of a separate military or naval policy," he said, arguing that the air service must always be to a great extent ancillary to the Army and the Navy. What we had to do was to recognise the air service as a most important ally of the other two services.

The functions of the Derby Committee had not been properly understood. On the Committee were three distinguished officers representing the Navy and two representing the Army, and the secretary and assistant-secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence had just been added. "The Committee has a free hand to deal with the questions of design, of production, and of distribution. I venture to say those cannot be dealt with separately from the questions of general policy. And I think you may say that the question of general policy cannot be dealt with apart from the consideration of the questions of design, production, and distribution. It will be a business Committee to ensure that the manufacture, supply, and distribution of material is in accordance with the policy of aerial warfare laid down by the Government. Lord Derby has no executive function, but with that reservation I still maintain that Lord Derby's position and that of his Committee is an extremely powerful one and that there is really no portion of the field of inquiry from which he and his colleagues are excluded."

Would there be any more substantial advantages from appointing a Minister with a full Department subordinate to him? He did not exclude the possibility of future developments if experience showed them to be necessary, but thought the country would not suffer because they had stopped short at this point.

Lord Montagu, replying on the

debate, said we were woefully behind in engine construction, having only one engine for every three planes. The vast majority of our pilots at the front were going out in machines inferior to those of the enemy.

## Eight New Rifles Were Seized on Chiyo Maru By Manila Officers

Manila, March 29.—Cleverly concealed in the butcher's room of the Japanese steamer Chiyo Maru, which arrived in port Monday noon from San Francisco and Japanese ports, the customs secret service unearthed yesterday noon eight brand-new Winchester rifles, and 3,000 rounds of ammunition, presumably belonging to the butcher. Upon the arms being found, the butcher mysteriously disappeared and had not been located to late last night. No arrests have been made, but the arms, not being carried on the ship's store list, were seized and delivered to the surveyor of the port for disposition.

The arms are rifles, caliber 44, which had not even been taken from the factory wrappers, and the ammunition consists of 2,000 rounds of caliber 44 bullets for the rifles and 30 caliber bullets for Mausers to the number of 1,000.

## Launch Services

### TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R. M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

## Sicawei Weather Report

6.—A depression from Mongolia proceeds towards Chihli. Barometric maximum between China and Japan. Southerly breeze to the N. of the Formosa Channel. Light monsoon further south. Weather perfectly fine and very mild.

7.—Fair and mild weather. The pressure declines slowly. The S.E. breeze inclines to veer to the S.

### Meteorological Readings

Thursday, April 6, 1916.

### WEATHER. 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Cent., mm.	103.10	104.90
" " " " "	76.04	76.12
Variation m. m. for 24 h.	-2.40	-1.09
Variation m. m. for 12 h.	10.76	11.76
Direction	885	5
Wind	41	16
Miles	15.0	11.5
Temperature	92°	102°
Humidity	68.5	64.5
Relative humidity	6-10	6
Wet-bulb	—	—
Wet-bulb	—	—

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**Cleanliness**—There is no smell or noxious fumes; no dust, soot or ashes as with coal.

**Reliability**—Electric Cooking appliances are now as strong, serviceable and reliable as the ordinary cooking utensils.

**Convenience**—No fires to light—no matches. Simply a switch to touch.

**Safety**—Electric Cookers are absolutely Safe in anybody's hands.

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## 3,000,000 BELGIANS FACING DESTITUTION

Each Draws One Meal of Bread  
And Soup a Day, Says  
Investigator

London, February 27.—"There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food into Belgium were stopped."

"In northern France the percentage of indigent people is even greater than that in Belgium, because there are virtually no native supplies."

"The clothing situation in Belgium and northern France demands very serious consideration. Unless the work of providing clothing is kept up at a regular rate there will be very serious suffering in the Fall."

The foregoing conclusions are those of Frederick C. Wolcott, who spent three weeks in Belgium and northern France for the Rockefeller Foundation, investigating the work of the Relief Commission of which Herbert C. Hoover is the head. Mr. Wolcott reports he is greatly impressed by the efficiency of the relief work and he recommends that money intended for Belgium or France be entrusted to the commission. He said to The Associated Press.

"If any who avail at the sending of relief supplies into Belgium could only visit Belgium and see personally the plight of the suffering people, they would come back as eager for the continuance of the work as I am."

One Scant Meal a Day

Of the 7,000,000 inhabitants in Belgium, Mr. Wolcott said 3,000,000 were virtually destitute and drawing daily one meal, consisting of the equivalent of three thick slices of bread and a pint of soup. He added: "Stations for the distribution are only large enough to accommodate between thirty and fifty people, so a long queue of hungry extends into the street for a block or more. Most of those who wait are so poor that they have no protection in the shape of an umbrella or a thick coat against the discomfort of stormy days."

"I have seen thousands of people lined up in snow or rain, soaked and chilly, waiting for bread and soup. I have returned to the distributing stations at the end of the day and have found men, women and children sometimes still standing in line, but later compelled to go back to their pitiful homes, cold, wet and miserable. It was not until eighteen weary hours afterward that they got the meal they missed."

"There is another stratum of society just above the poorer, working people which is only partially destitute, but even these must swallow their pride and stand in line every day for the supplementary ration. Most of them are mothers and fathers who have children only partly nourished. Picture the mental condition of people without work for more than a year and a half, daily face to face with the possibility of starvation, cut off from communication with the outside world by barbed wire and armed cordons of a conquering foreign army."

"In every Belgium city fortnightly bulletins are placarded with a bright pink paper German affiche on which the Belgians can read the names of their fellow countrymen and women who have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from a year to a lifetime for offenses against the German rule."

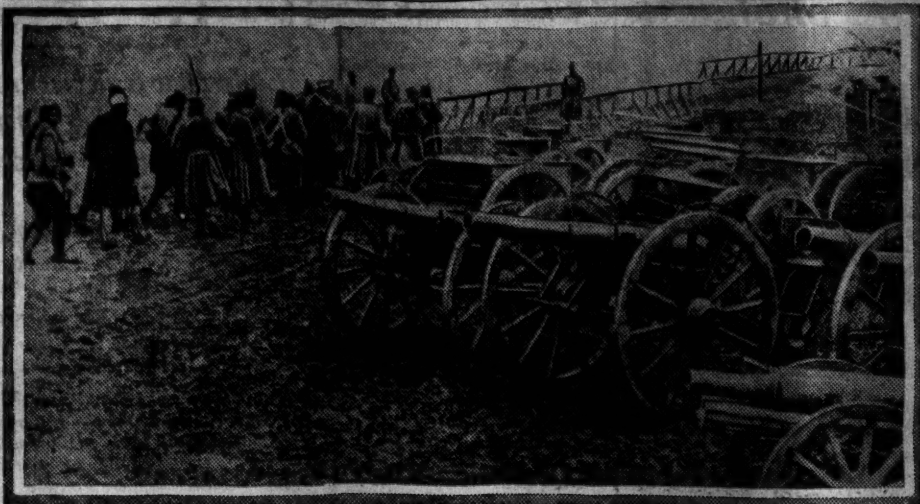
Indigence in Northern France

Mr. Wolcott said the percentage of indigent was greater in northern France than in Belgium, because of the lack of native supplies. The most destitute in France and Belgium, he said, were reduced to one suit of clothes. The commission, in accordance with its policy, is anticipating the wants of the population and purposes buying cloth by the bolt and having it made up by the natives for Fall wear. The children of northern France have suffered badly for the want of clothing, and particularly shoes. The report concludes:

"The conclusion I have arrived at and am going with a perfectly open mind to report to the Rockefeller Foundation, which has no connection with Mr. Hoover's organization, is that the need is great both for food and clothing in Belgium and northern France. There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food were stopped."

"The need will continue great for

## Prisoners and Guns Captured Where Servians Made Brave Stand



This picture was taken at Metrovitz and shows Servian prisoners and guns captured after the remnants of the Servian army had made a brave stand against the superior odds of the Germans.

many months after peace is declared. Factories have been stripped of their machinery. There is a complete stagnation of industry. It will take months to rehabilitate these industries and to start the wheels again.

"I have reported to the Rockefeller Foundation that I am much impressed by the efficiency of the Commission for Relief, that whatever was given for relief in Belgium should be given to this organization without any restrictions. If relief on a large scale is undertaken for other destitute countries like Poland and Serbia that relief should be undertaken by or through this commission."

### China Mail Takes Action to Expand

Sacramento, March 7.—Permission to issue \$2,100,000 additional shares was granted by the California commissioner of corporations to the China Mail Steamship Company, now operating the steamer China between San Francisco, Honolulu and the Orient. With this new capital stock it is proposed to buy and operate more steamers between America and China, via Hawaii.

### PRISONER PROSPERS TATTOOING CHINESE

Ryan Not Worrying Over Detention As Long As His Thriving Business Continues

San Francisco, March 1.—Prosperity has sprung from adversity in the checked life of James Ryan, the man without a country.

Ryan is being held at Angel Island immigration station while Washington officials wrestle with the intricate question of his nationality. But Ryan, not unaccustomed to duress, has made the most of his detention to build up a thriving business among his fellows in misfortune. At the island there are a great many Chinese held for investigation or deportation. Among the arts Ryan has learned in his world travels is that of tattooing the human body. He gave a demonstration on the person of one Chinese.

There was much jabbered investigation of his handiwork, and the verdict was one of approval. Since that day Ryan has been a busy man. He has tattooed nearly 200 Chinese, some of them quite extensively, and all of them more or less lucratively.

As for Ryan himself, he is sufficiently tattooed to be worth a job as a dime museum exhibit. No South Sea Islander was ever more gloriously illustrated.

The dispute that is keeping him at Angel Island is whether he is American or British. Ryan was deported on his representations that he was British. In Hongkong he asserted he was an American, and was re-deported. Now he says he is an American and wants to stay in this country.

### TEN 16-INCH GUNS PROPOSED BY NAVY

U. S. Experts Convinced Present Weapons Cannot Reach Range Needed

Washington, February 26.—Experimental long range firing by the Atlantic Fleet, and information about naval battles in European war, virtually have convinced the Navy Department that battleships to be authorized this year should carry ten 16 inch guns each, instead of twelve 14 inch weapons, as aboard ships of the Pennsylvania and California class, now built or building.

The next target practice of the fleet will be held at ranges up to 18,000 yards, because of the lessons taught by the battle between German and British battle cruisers in the North Sea, where 17,000 yard shots scored hits.

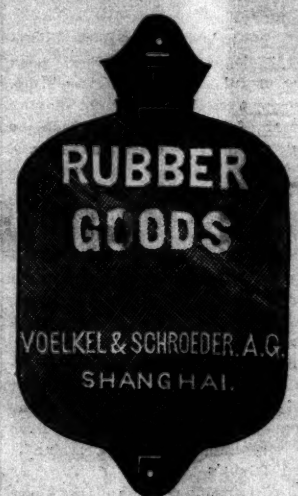
The Navy General Board recommended, sometime ago, that new battleships be designed for 16 inch rifles, and proposed to increase the tonnage from 32,000, for the California class, to 36,000.

Opposition to Bigger Guns  
Officials of the board have urged their views on the House Naval Committee, in connection with the pending appropriation bill, although the 1917 building program is not yet before the committee. Many officers of high rank, however, have considered it unwise to mount the bigger guns or build the bigger ships.

Secretary Daniels has not announced what his recommendations to the committee will be, but confidential reports from the fleet are said to have convinced him of the desirability of the bigger ship project. An order for the first kite balloon

to be added to the navy's aerial fleet has been placed, and this latest device to increase the accuracy of gun fire may be tested during the spring target practice. It is proposed that each battleship be equipped with a captive kite balloon, which will rise 1,000 feet above her decks. The officers, observing the fall of shots now stationed in the fighting tops, 150 feet above decks, will be stationed in the balloon basket, communicating with the gunners by telephone. From their great elevation they will be able, it is thought, to direct salvo fire with deadly accuracy at targets invisible from the ship itself.

Twelve Miles Greatest Range  
The navy's biggest guns now have a range of twelve sea miles or more, and this probably will be increased materially with the new 16 inch. Before the committee recently Ad-



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miral Winslow said he had seen weather conditions in which ships were plainly visible at fifteen miles. It probably was due, he said, to a mirage, but if he had guns of

sufficient range, he thought he could have made a bombardment effective. Another new feature probably will be added to the fleet this spring, when the armored cruiser North Carolina, carrying six aeroplanes and their

crews, and a device for launching the aircraft in any weather, joins Admiral Fletcher's command. The aerial scouts, for the first time, will play an important part in the maneuver.

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## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	German	USA	Russian	Japan	Register.
Today.									
Wellswai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Pengtien	9.30*	9.30*	10.00*	..	..	10.00*	10.00*	8.00*
Yochow	Yochow	10.00*	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	9.30*
Japan, U.S.A. and Europe	Hirano Maru	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*
Tientsin	Kwangtung	11.00*	10.30*	11.00*	..	..	11.00*	11.00*	10.30*
Japan, U.S.A. and Europe	Chikugo Maru	12.30	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U.S.A. and Europe	Chikugo M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan and beyond	Chikugo M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada	U.S.A. Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan and U.S.A.	Express of Japan	4.00	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Express of Japan	4.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U.S.A. and Europe	Sado Maru	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Friday except Sunday)	Sado Maru	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada	Train	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A. Europe	Sado Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Chenau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kinling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan and U.S.A.	Sado Maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kinling	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo and Wenchow	Poochi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Chenau	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellswai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kifunging	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Tientsin	Helafang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan and beyond	Sado Maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Sado Maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. M. Row	Kiangkwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiangkwan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangkwan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, Apr. 10.									
Wellswai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shengking	10.30*	..	10.30*	..	..	10.30*	..	10.00*
Japan, U.S.A. and Europe	Shengking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Shengking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin, Manchuria via Dalny	Sado Maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & U.S.A.	Sado Maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Chenau	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newchwang	Yochow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan and beyond	Yochow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Yochow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Apr. 11.									
Wellswai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shengking	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Poyang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Poyang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Apr. 12.									
Hongkong and beyond	Sinkiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Sinkiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Sinkiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Sinkiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday, Apr. 13.									
Wellswai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shuntian	..	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday, Apr. 14.									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (\*) denotes a.m.  
A Parcel post will close at 2.30 p.m.  
and Postal money orders at noon.  
B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.  
C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.  
D Postal money orders until noon, and Parcel Post until 4 p.m.  
E Registration 6.30 p.m.  
F Registration and money orders up to 2.30 p.m.  
G Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders noon.  
H Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post and Money orders noon.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tientsin, Peking and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin, every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

### Local Outport Mails

#### Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails Close Daily a.m. p.m.

Nansiang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, Tientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wush, Wanglin, Changchow, Taiyang, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking ... 7.00  
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China ... 6.15  
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places ... 8.00  
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China ... 9.00  
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports ... 11.45  
Shanghai-Nanking Train  
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports ... 11.45

Shanghai-Nanking Train  
Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places ... 4.00  
Shanghai-Nanking Train  
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China ... 9.00  
Shanghai-Nanking Train  
Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szejing, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashi, Wangtiao, Shashi and Tungshiang, Changchow, Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Huchow ... 6.00  
Shanghai-Hangchow Train  
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashi, Wangtiao, Shashi and Tungshiang, Changchow, Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shashi and Shashi ... 12.30  
Shanghai-Hangchow Train  
Sungkiang, Kashi, Hangchow and intermediate places ... 8.30  
Shanghai-Hangchow Train  
Woosung also Paoshan and Kiangwan ... 7.30, 9.30, 11.10 a.m., 1.30, 3.5, 7.15 p.m.  
Woosung Train  
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D. ... 7.00  
Steamer  
Shanghai ...



## JESS WILLARD DEFEATS MORAN IN 10-ROUND GO

Smaller Man's Showing Against Champion Better Than Was Expected

New York, March 26.—Jess Willard was given the decision over Frank Moran in their ten round bout here last night. Moran's showing was better than had been anticipated.

## JACK JOHNSON SUED

Negro Ceased To Be 'Agreeable Gentleman', Losing Money

London, March 2.—Jack du Maurier, a music hall artist, made a claim for damages for assault against Jack Johnson, the boxer, yesterday. The defendant did not appear and was not represented.

Mr. Martin O'Connor appeared for the plaintiff.

In opening the case, Mr. O'Connor said that the plaintiff was a music hall artist and manager. The defendant Jack Johnson had been the heavy-weight champion of the world. In the autumn of last year the defendant produced a musical revue entitled *Seconds Out*. The plaintiff was his manager and had an acting part. In the course of the performance he took part in a boxing match with the defendant. While the revue was making money the defendant showed himself to be an agreeable and charming gentleman, but when the revue was not doing well the defendant ceased to be the agreeable gentleman with the settled smile and the shining white teeth.

At the Hippodrome in Preston the performance turned out to be a financial failure and the defendant dismissed the plaintiff and on the evening of Saturday, October 23, the defendant told the plaintiff to come to see him in his dressing room. The plaintiff kept the appointment, and upon presenting his bill for his salary and the fare to London the defendant used abusive language and struck the plaintiff a violent blow in the eye, injuring the structure of the eye.

The plaintiff gave evidence to the effect that the defendant struck him intentionally. He (the plaintiff) had tried to dodge the blow, but he was not quick enough. The blow had caused him a deal of pain, and although he had done some work after January 3 there was still a gloom over the eye, and he could only do the work of a stage manager.

Mr. Justice Lawrence summed up the case to the jury and they returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £107 5s. and judgment was entered accordingly.

Mr. Justice Scrutton gave judgment yesterday in favor of Messrs. Haycock, Cadle, and Co., a firm of poster printers, for £23 2s. 10d. for goods sold and delivered, and for £120 for breach of contract, in their action against Jack Johnson, the boxer. The defendant did not appear.

The claim arose out of an order given for posters by the defendant, who at the time was proposing to run a revue called *Seconds Out*. The posters contained portraits of the defendant to advertise the revue at the various music halls. The plaintiffs printed the posters and delivered some of them to the defendant and they were used by him. The defendant refused to pay for the posters, alleging that he did not order them, and that they were of no value as the wording was wrong and the portrait on them bore no resemblance to him. He also refused to take delivery of the remainder of the posters.

## American Basket Ball Star



CAPT. WILBUR CRISP

Syracuse, N. Y., February 27.—Under the coaching of Ed Dillard, the basketball team at Syracuse University have been performing wonders. The brightest star on the variety team and one of the greatest players in America is Captain Wilbur Crisp, who is a light and remarkably fast player. Syracuse has not lost a game on its home court this year and its defeat of Colgate shows the team to be one of the fastest in inter-collegiate athletics.

## CATHEDRAL SPORTS

The preliminary four events of the Cathedral School Sports took place yesterday afternoon at the school's ground, and keen rivalry was exhibited throughout. Many parents and visitors attended, and not only were they surprised at the prowess of the youngsters, but what appealed to them even more was the fact that almost every lad in the school—big and small—entered the sports. Here are the results:

Long Jump (Open) won by Brodie major. Length 14 ft. 10 inches.  
High Jump (Open) won by Elias major. Height 4 ft. 7 in.  
Long Jump (under 14) won by Tippin. Length 13 ft. 7 in.  
High Jump (under 14) won by Richard major. Height 4 ft. 2 in.

The other events will be held today at the Race Course, commencing at 2.30 p.m. All parents and friends are cordially invited.

## Lt. Gen. Gorringe

Succeeds Aylmer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—It is officially announced that Lieut.-General Sir G. Gorringe succeeds General Aylmer.

## Obituary

Sir Gerald Lowther

Reuter's Service

London, April 5.—The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Sir Gerald Lowther, Ambassador at Constantinople 1908-13.

## Signing of Treaty 62 Years Ago Observed in Yokohama

Old Camphor Tree Under Which Commodore Perry Met Shogun's Representative Still Flourishing

Yokohama, April 1.—Yesterday was the sixty-second anniversary of the signing of the first treaty in the history of modern Japan, the treaty of amity between Japan and the United States that was drawn up and signed by Commodore Perry and Lord Hayashi Daigakuno Mami on March 31, 1854. In observance of the anniversary Mr. G. H. Scidmore, United States Consul General at Yokohama, last night gave a dinner at his residence. The guests were leading Japanese and foreign residents of the port, among them Governor Ariyoshi of Kanagawa.

The signatures of the representatives of President Millard Fillmore and the Shogun were affixed to this treaty under an old camphor tree which is still standing in the compound of the British consulate-general in Yokohama. This compound was the site of the first American consulate in Japan, but after the fire of 1866 the Americans moved to the present quarters while the British representatives took up their quarters in the compound in which the historic camphor tree, now 300 years old, is still flourishing.

It was on the occasion of Commodore Perry's second visit to Japan that this treaty was concluded. The American envoy first arrived in Yedo Bay in the afternoon of July 3, 1853, and his fleet, led by the flagship *Mississippi*, anchored off Uraga. On this occasion Commodore Perry presented an official letter from the President, but matters went no further.

## Perry Returns in 1854

In the following year, on January 7, Perry's squadron again appeared in Yedo Bay. Yokohama was named as a place for a meeting between the American commodore and a representative of the Shogunate. This meeting took place on March 31 and a treaty of twelve articles was entered into.

Article 1 dwelt on the relations of friendly intercourse that were to exist between the two countries. Article 2 expressed the intention of the Japanese government to open up Shimoda, to foreign trade at the time of the negotiations and Hakodate the following year. Articles 3, 4 and 5 dealt with the treatment of shipwrecked persons, and articles 6, 7 and 8 dealt with the supply of necessary commodities. Article 9 recognized the fact that a treaty on the basis of the most favored nation should be given to the United States without conditions. Article 10 provided that foreigners could not enter any port other than Shimoda and Hakodate. In article 11 it was stated that American officials would be allowed to live in Shimoda after eighteen months. Article 12 provided for the exchange of treaties after being ratified.

This treaty was carried back to the United States by Captain Adams across the Pacific. In Washington it was ratified and in January, 1855, the final exchange took place at Yokohama. Commodore Perry returned home in the same month.

Yokohama Becomes Open Port  
As a result of the conclusion of this treaty between America and Japan, Yokohama was opened as a foreign trade port in the same year. For the purpose of dealing with affairs attending the opening of Yokohama as a foreign trade port more than twenty government buildings were established in the neighborhood of the present Kanagawa prefectural office, two of which were placed at the disposal of foreigners. The name of Komagata-machi was given to this district, this

being the first official name given to any part of Yokohama.

Yokohama was then an insignificant, lonely fishing village, inhabited by not more than fifteen fishing families. Since it was opened to the world as a trading port, it has grown to be one of the world's great commercial centers and is representative of the new and progressive Japan.

Soon after this an American consulate was established near the old camphor tree. This district was then called Suijin no Mori. This American consulate was used until 1866, when it was destroyed by the most disastrous fire that Yokohama experienced in its earlier history.

Authorities of the Yokohama municipality are now planning to take steps to preserve the old camphor tree.

## PLURAL WIVES PROBLEM

Petrograd, March 2.—The problem of separation allowances to the multitudinous wives of Mohammedan soldiers has presented itself to the Russian government, which has long been considering whether a monthly allowance is to be paid to all the wives or only the "favorite." In such cases it has finally been decided that each wife is entitled to payment, which means a considerable addition to the army budget, as some of the soldiers have as many as twenty wives.

## Austrian Flyer Holds Enemy Off Wreck Till Whole Crew Rescued

Two Machines Are Destroyed But All Aviators Saved From Capture

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 4.—The Admiralty reports: Replying to the visits of Italian aviators to Laibach, Adelsberg and Trieste, an Austro-Hungarian squadron of 10 naval aeroplanes bombed the railway station, two gasometers, the docks and barracks in Ancona, with destructive success. Several fires ensued.

Counter-attacks by two enemy aeroplanes with machine-guns were easily repulsed. One of the Austro-Hungarian air-craft was forced to descend before the port, being hit by the fire of three anti-aircraft batteries. Another aeroplane, piloted by Flying-Master Molnar, went down to the side of the wreck, plucked up its two aviators and completely destroyed the wrecked aircraft.

Molnar, in consequence of the rough sea, was unable to rise again. An enemy torpedo-boat and two ships came out from the port in order to capture the Austro-Hungarian, but were forced to withdraw by bombs and machine-gun fire of the other Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes.

Finally, two aeroplanes, piloted by Naval Cadet Vamos and Lieutenant Senta, succeeded in rescuing all four aviators and burning the damaged aeroplanes. This action was carried out under the fire of machine-guns and bombs from two Italian hydroplanes, which flew 100 meters high.

The result was, while the two aeroplanes were lost, all the other Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes and the total number of aviators returned safely.

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We have appointed The Central Garage Co., Limited

our Distributing Agents

CADILLAC MOTOR-CARS

as from April 3, 1916.

Olivier Import & Export Co., Shanghai, China.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Central Garage Co. Limited

beg to announce that they have been appointed

Distributing Agents for CADILLAC MOTOR-CARS;

and they have pleasure in announcing further that they will afford all Cadillac owners free service.

Shanghai, April 2, 1916.

## NOTICE

We have appointed The Central Garage Co., Limited

our Distributing Agents

GOODRICH

FOR

MOTOR-CAR TYRES

as from April 3, 1916

Olivier Import & Export Co. Shanghai, China.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

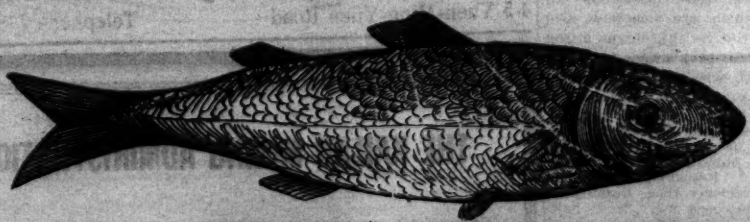
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THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

## WEATHER

The depression will move away across  
the Sea of Japan. Fresh northerly  
winds in Shanghai; variable  
breezes further south. Fine  
weather.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 8, 1916.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

## Russia in Asia Minor

(New York Times)

ALMOST the strangest thing that  
has happened since the be-  
ginning of the war was the collapse of  
the Turkish resistance at Erzeroum.  
Now Asia Minor is open to the peril  
of being halved like an apple by a  
pair of shears, the Russians descending  
from the north and the English  
ascending from the south. Mesopotamia  
is the core.

The defeat of the Turks is not yet  
explained. It was not owing to a  
lack of ammunition or supplies, for  
the official bulletins tell of the  
capture of large quantities of war  
material. The killing, nevertheless,  
is said to have been one-sided. The  
official Petrograd word for the  
Russian losses is "slight." For the  
enemy's losses it is "terrible." That  
was the case both in the taking of  
Erzeroum and in the headlong pur-  
suit. The Russian War Office speaks  
of being on the heels of the enemy,  
"annihilating them or taking  
prisoners at the tail ends of Turkish  
columns." That is not the expected  
way of the Turk in war. What hap-  
pened to him at Erzeroum is still a  
great mystery. Among the spoils  
enumerated by the Russians were  
military motor cars, as if the Turks  
in their panic had forgotten one  
precious means of flight. The ideas  
of the correspondents have been  
utterly confused, so that one day they  
have written of a Russian assault so  
terrible that forts withered away  
before it, and, on the next (the  
Russians being inside), they have ex-  
patriated on the impossibility of the  
Turks ever retaking Erzeroum, be-  
cause the defenses were only slightly  
damaged and are being rapidly  
mended by the new occupants. Berlin  
and Constantinople comment on the  
situation by silence or in monosyl-  
lables. That may be regarded as  
eloquent corroboration. Here has  
been an unexpected defeat for the  
Turco-Teutonic combination. The  
German dream of an overland empire  
is rudely interrupted.

Allowing what you will for Russian  
enthusiasm and for the exuberance  
of correspondents unused to the  
sensations of victory, the facts are  
that Asia Minor has been powerfully  
invaded under the most difficult  
meteorological conditions, that the  
Turks defending its north-eastern  
gate were put to flight in two direc-  
tions, and that the momentum of  
pursuit has carried the Russian  
forces already a long distance to the  
south, in the direction of Mesopota-  
mia, where the English invaders  
are. The Bagdad Railway is  
threatened. That is the Kaiser's  
projected short route to India, from  
Constantinople eastward across Asia  
Minor to Bagdad and down the  
Tigris River to the Persian Gulf,  
which is an estuary of the Indian  
Ocean. The Russians moving south,  
on the heels of the fugitive Turkish  
forces, are now within 100 miles of  
the Bagdad Railway. By cutting it  
they could perhaps divide the total  
forces of the Turkish Empire and  
make it impossible for Constantinople  
to relieve or reinforce the army  
opposing the English south of  
Bagdad.

But that is not the most interesting  
possibility. Here is Russia at last  
about to find herself in physical  
possession of the shortest route from  
Europe to India. No wonder she is  
enthusiastic. She is fighting her way

to warm water with altogether a  
braver chance of winning it than she  
ever had before. It now is evident  
that she had been long preparing for  
this offensive. It was launched at a  
moment most unpropitious for the  
Turks. The number of Russians  
must have been simply overwhelm-  
ing. That would account for nearly  
everything except the inefficiency of  
the Germans' information service.  
Evidently they under-estimated the  
gathering power of Grand Duke  
Nicholas in the Caucasus. It is  
possible that they thought he had  
been sent there to lie on a shelf, in-  
stead of which it was to spring a  
midwinter surprise.

There will be, no doubt, some politi-  
cal misgivings in Europe on the head  
of Russia's progress toward naviga-  
ble water that does not freeze,  
especially as the initiative appears to  
be wholly hers, so that her prestige  
in Asia will be much enhanced; but  
for the present cannot count  
against the great end, which is again  
to weld the ring. If the Russians and  
English can stretch hands across  
Asia Minor north and south, that is  
the end of pagan Bagdad, the end of  
the Kaiser's dream of Empire via  
caravan routes, and perhaps the  
beginning of that performance which  
Germany has been pleased to call the  
"mortal combat," pitched in the  
middle of the world.

## Travellettes

Dawson

DAWSON lies at the foot of a  
great terrace shelving up into  
sheer cliff on one hand and sloping  
gradually down to the Yukon on the  
other. The other bank of the river  
is a towering bluff, so that Dawson  
makes the impression of nestling  
down desperately into the most  
sheltered spot in sight. There is  
plenty of excuse for such conduct,  
though, for every winter the ther-  
mometer drops discouraged to a  
point around fifty below zero.

The story of Dawson is the saga  
of Klondike gold. This little frame  
and log city, with its wide, quiet  
streets, is the financial and social  
center of the Klondike. It rose on  
the crest of the mad wave of gold-  
lust to a population of 20,000 and  
then, as the wave receded and most  
of the quick fortunes were made,  
Dawson slipped back until it has  
only about a quarter of the people of  
those golden days. It is still a rest-  
less, hustling camp, though and a  
long way from being chiefly a mat-  
ter of history.

As a mining camp, Dawson has  
always been a disappointment to the  
professional bad man. Even in the  
wildest times, the would-be Black  
Roses were liable to find their in-  
nocent revolver-feets cut short with  
no compensation offered but an  
ostentatious funeral. That was  
because the Canadian North-West  
Mounted Police frowned on such  
diversion. Due to the same pacific  
influence, Dawson today is quiet as  
the proverbial church. In place of  
outlaws, the seeker after excitement  
finds nothing but banks and  
libraries, clubs and hospitals—all the  
appurtenances of senescent civiliza-  
tion.

But there is always the Yukon—the  
river of romance. It flows quietly  
by the little city, making a sharp  
bend just below, so that it laps the  
skirts of Dawson on two sides. It  
bears on its breast for fifteen  
hundred miles the river steamers  
that come from the far outside.  
After the first big freeze it is a high-  
way for dog travel. It is Dawson's  
link with the world, the mighty  
factor that gives her prestige in  
the North. Its rugged banks are  
a marvel of forbidding beauty.  
There is lure of the wild enough for  
the most avid in this sinuous snake  
among waters, its head in Bering  
Sea and its tail in the great un-  
known.

## Poems Worth Reading

Life

From the Atlantic Monthly

What am I, Life? A thing of watery  
salt  
Held in cohesion by unresting cells  
Which work they know not why,  
which never halt;  
Myself unwitting where their Master  
dwells.  
I do not bid them, yet they tell, they spin  
A world which uses me as I use them.  
Nor do I know which end or which  
begin,  
Nor which to praise, which pamper,  
which condemn.  
So, like a marvel in a marvel set,  
I answer to the vast, as wave by  
wave  
The sea of air goes over, dry or wet,  
Or the full moon comes swimming  
from her cave  
Or the great sun comes north; this  
myriad I  
Tingles, not knowing how, yet wonder-  
ing why.

JOHN MASEFIELD.

ORGANIZING FARMERS  
FOR CREDIT

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February

26.—A significant gathering  
took place in a country school house  
in Moors County, North Carolina,  
fifteen miles from a railroad, not  
long ago. About twenty farmers  
were present, and they represented  
all classes from the wealthy land-  
owner to the poor tenant-farmer,  
who owns nothing but a mule and  
a milk cow. There were also  
several school teachers and Mr.  
William R. Camp, chief of the divi-  
sion of markets of the North Caro-  
lina agricultural experiment station.

This meeting was one of the first  
held to organize a farmers' credit  
union under a law passed recently  
by the North Carolina legislature.  
Mr. Camp made a little speech ex-  
plaining the purpose and method of  
the proposed organization. He  
proved by statistics that the farmers  
of North Carolina pay 19 per cent  
more for the supplies that they buy  
on credit than for those for which  
they pay cash, and that 58 per cent  
of the value of the cotton crop is  
loaned at this heavy interest rate  
in order that the farmers may obtain  
the supplies wherewith to grow and  
harvest it.

The credit union is an organization  
to enable farmers to obtain all the  
cash they need for legitimate pro-  
ductive enterprises at the rate of 6  
per cent per annum. Its members  
are the men of one community, men  
who know and trust each other.  
The union is incorporated under the  
state law, and shares of stock are  
sold for ten dollars each, to be paid  
in small instalments. Each owner  
of a share of stock is entitled to  
borrow money from the union at the  
discretion of its directors.

Naturally, the union will have a  
very small capital to begin with—  
only a few hundred dollars. But  
the combined property holdings of  
its members will give it a large  
credit at any bank. It will borrow  
money from the bank at 6 per cent  
—perhaps at less—and lend this  
money to its members. A credit  
union that started with a capital  
of twenty-eight dollars has already  
loaned over a million, and has never  
lost a cent.

It was interesting to notice the  
way the farmers received this pro-  
position. No-one said a word for  
ten minutes. An occasional squirt  
of tobacco juice, the scrape of a  
moving chair, were the only sounds.

"John MacDonald, what do you  
say?" one of the farmers finally  
asked another.

"I don't say anything yet," re-  
plied John MacDonald. "I'm still  
studyin'."

Every one continued to study  
through another five minutes of in-  
tense silence. The casual observer  
would have concluded that these  
men were not at all interested. They  
were certainly not demonstrative.  
But presently one of them came for-  
ward and put his name down for a  
share of stock; and then another,  
and another. In an hour the credit  
union had a very respectable mem-  
bership and a capital of several  
hundred dollars. Furthermore, these  
men, having decided, would un-  
doubtedly act. They had spent long  
days alone in the fields. They had  
learned how to think in a situation  
which would have merely provoked  
a city man to talk.

Farmers' credit unions in the  
United States are too new to have  
proved their worth. North Carolina  
is but the fourth state where such a  
law has been passed, and in Texas,  
Massachusetts and New York the  
experiment is comparatively young.  
Germany is the original home of the  
credit union, and there are 12,000  
such organizations in that country  
which is no larger than Texas.

In Germany conditions are of  
course very different from those in  
the United States. The country is  
much more thickly populated, and  
the farmers often live together in  
little villages. Co-operation is a  
much simpler matter. But credit  
unions have also proved a success in  
Canada, which is even more thinly  
populated than the United States.

It would seem at first glance that  
the credit union would attract only  
those men who are unable to get  
credit at a bank, and not the sub-  
stantial men of the community.  
This, however, has not been the case.  
Men of large property have been  
quick to join these organizations  
both in Canada, and in the new ones  
being organized in this country.  
Furthermore, the credit unions have  
usually grown in strength with great  
rapidity, through the small savings  
of all their members, so that they do  
not remain dependent upon those  
with property.

These credit unions are not com-  
petitive. Both the banks and the

country storekeepers have welcomed  
them in most sections. The store-  
keeper is very glad to get cash in-  
stead of giving credit, and the union  
becomes one of the bank's best cus-  
tomers.

Of course, the prime purpose of  
these organizations is to enable the  
small farmer to get credit at a  
reasonable rate for the development  
of the land. He will not be given  
money to buy groceries or shops or  
to go to the "movies." But if he  
needs an extra plow in order to put  
another forty acres into cotton, the  
union will lend him the money to  
buy it at 6 per cent. Otherwise he  
would have to get the plow from the  
country store on credit, and he  
would pay 20 per cent or more of  
interest upon the price.

Again, Jones, a poor farmer, has  
a tract of land that is not much good  
for cotton; but he could raise alfalfa  
on it, and use it for a hog pasture.  
The trouble is that he has no money  
to buy hogs, and in this emergency  
the country storekeeper cannot help  
him out, while the bank will proba-  
bly refuse to advance him money  
upon unimproved land. In such  
an instance, the credit union renders  
its greatest service. All of the mem-  
bers know Jones, and they know  
that he is reliable. Furthermore,  
they know all about that strip of  
land, and realize that his project to  
grow alfalfa upon it is quite prac-  
ticable. They will get the money  
for him to buy a brood sow, and  
they will be very careful that he gets  
a good one, for the safety of the  
loan depends upon it.

Now, not only will farmer Jones  
be launched in the hog business, but  
the whole community will know  
about it. That Berkshire sow and  
her family will be the subject of  
widespread interest and solicitude.

If Jones makes a success of hog-  
raising, there will be many hog  
farms the next year. In a word,  
the credit union cannot fail to bring  
men together, to give them common  
interests, to disseminate informa-  
tion, to make of farming a business  
carried on by communities instead  
of by isolated families.

The organization of credit unions  
is going forward rapidly in North  
Carolina. They have already been  
established in half a dozen coun-  
ties, and the Division of Markets  
under Mr. Camp is carrying the  
campaign all over the state. The  
cost is exceedingly small. The  
state charges nothing for its aid in  
effecting the organization. A notary's  
fee must be paid, and three dollars  
for filing the certificate of incor-  
poration, while a set of books may  
be purchased for about eleven  
dollars.

A credit union has only one paid  
officer—the treasurer—who must be  
bonded, and who receives twenty-  
five to fifty dollars a year for his  
services. He is usually one of the  
farmers.

The originator of the credit union  
was a German merchant, named  
Raiffeisen. He perceived the basic  
truth, that the money necessary for  
the development of rural districts is  
usually owned among the farmers  
themselves. Ordinarily much of it  
is wasted, and much of it sent by  
the wealthier landowners to the  
great city banks, only to return to  
the country through various chan-  
nels at exorbitant rates of interest.  
To keep this money in the county  
where it was made, to encourage the  
poor farmer to save and the rich  
one to lend to his poor neighbor for  
productive purposes, became the  
objects of Raiffeisen's existence. He  
went at the work with almost re-  
ligious zeal, travelling over the coun-  
try at his own expense, enduring all  
sorts of hardships. The German  
peasants called him "good father  
Raiffeisen," and his memory is still  
venerated by them. When he died  
in 1888 there were 425 of these  
societies in existence, and they are  
still multiplying at the rate of hun-  
dreds every year.

The spirit of fraternal good will  
which Raiffeisen preached as the  
basis of these organizations, the  
ideal of community enterprise, seems  
to have literally carried around the  
world. The United States is merely  
the latest country to take up this  
form of organization. Farmers  
credit unions of one kind or another  
are now successful in Austria and  
Hungary, Italy, Belgium, France,  
Scotland, Ireland, and Canada, as  
well as in four states of the union.  
The promoters of these organizations  
believe they are to have a great  
part in the agricultural up-building  
of the United States.

## Theism of a Statesman

The volume entitled *Theism and  
Humanism*, by Arthur James Balfour  
(Doran) is a compilation of the Gil-  
ford lectures for 1914. Just why it  
seems a futile exercise to argue the  
existence of God it is difficult to say  
except that the entire subject lies  
outside the realm of reason. God  
is an experience, a strange and mys-  
tical experience, almost impossible  
to fit into words, wholly impossible  
to fit into the finite concepts of  
human reason; and so in the end all  
that can be claimed for Mr. Balfour's  
reasoning is that he finds the con-  
clusions of naturalism inadequate to  
hold the entire content of man's mind.

Arthur James Balfour is always an  
interesting personality. What other  
eminent statesman has combined  
philosophy and belles lettres with  
statescraft? He is probably one of the  
best known statesmen of England  
just on account of his wide swath,  
his surprising versatility, even  
though his cousin Lord Lytton tells  
an amusing tale of wanting to call  
him suddenly over the telephone in  
1905, and forgetting the number, he  
said hastily to central: "Give me the  
Prime Minister's house, please," and  
he heard distinctly the question of  
central to her companion: "Si-l, 'oo  
is the Prime Minister, any'ow?" The  
long interval that has elapsed since  
the delivery of the lectures in 1914  
and the publication of the book in  
1915, somewhat more than a year  
later, is explained by Mr. Balfour in  
his preface:

My anxiety to make the argument  
easy to read for persons who take  
little interest in, and have small  
knowledge of, philosophical contro-  
versies did not make it easy to write,  
while external circumstances were  
singularly unfavorable to rapid com-  
position. No-one who took any  
part in public affairs between March,  
1914, and the outbreak of the war, or  
between the outbreak of the war and  
the present time, is likely to regard  
these months as providing convenient  
occasion for quiet thought and careful  
writing.

Mr. Balfour then forewarns readers  
that while the basis of his argument  
is wide its conclusion is narrow, and  
that though that conclusion is reli-  
gious the discussions leading up to it  
are secular.

The book contains ten lectures,  
the first one, introductory in char-  
acter, comparing the metaphysical  
outlook with that of the "plain man,"  
presenting the material of the argu-  
ment and establishing the character  
of theism and showing some of its  
limitations. The second lecture deals  
with "Design and Selection" and the  
argument from values. The third  
is on "Aesthetics and Theism," the  
fourth "Ethics and Theism," the fifth  
is again introductory to the entire  
question of "Intellectual Values" and  
their relation to theism, the sixth  
deals with "Perception," "Common  
Sense and Science"; the seventh with  
"Probability," "calculable and intuitive";  
the eighth with "Uniformity and  
Consolation," the ninth with "Ten-  
dencies of Scientific Belief," and the  
final lecture is a summary of the  
whole argument. The general thesis  
is that all other processes of knowl-  
edge lose value unless the hypothesis  
of a God is granted. In particular  
Mr. Balfour maintains that the last  
known stages of all naturalistic  
beliefs, which the author regards as  
a developing and improving system,  
cannot be maintained as such pure  
and simple without doing fatal  
damage to their credit. If the only  
alternative to naturalism is theism  
then the effect of the argument will  
be to link up a belief in God with all  
that is or seems most beautiful in art  
and in nature, most noble in morality.

He distinguishes also between the  
metaphysical and the religious con-  
ceptions of God: "The metaphysical  
type tends to regard Him as the  
logical glue which holds multiplicity  
together and makes it intelligible.  
The religious type willingly turns  
away from such speculations about  
the absolute to love and worship a  
spirit among spirits." But while the  
author makes the distinction he in no  
wise considers them incompatible.

He emphasizes the fact that he  
means by the name God a Unity  
which includes and transcends all  
differences which are somehow held  
in solution. But he also means a God  
whom men can love, a God to whom  
men can pray, who takes sides, who  
has preferences and whose attributes  
leave unimpaired a personal relation  
between Himself and His creatures.

In the end he sums up that all we  
think best in human culture, beauty,  
goodness and knowledge requires  
God for its support; that humanism  
without them loses more than half  
its value.  
The root principle, which by its  
constant recurrence in slightly dif-  
ferent forms binds together like an  
operative leit-motif the most diverse  
material, is that if we would maintain  
the value of our highest beliefs and  
emotions we must find for them a  
conspicuous origin. Beauty must be  
more than an accident. The source  
of morality must be moral. The source  
of knowledge must be rational. And  
granted this, you rule out  
mechanism, naturalism and agnosti-  
cism. A lofty form of theism then  
seems the inevitable refuge.  
While we cannot assert that Mr.  
Balfour's reasoning by itself would be  
convincing to us, to those who in the  
heart, which is the bond of the human  
creature to its Creator, have experi-  
enced the power of God, his book will  
help to give reason for the faith that  
is in them. For, as Mr. Balfour says,  
it is only in a theistic setting that  
beauty can retain its lustre;  
aesthetics and ethics and all works of  
reason must have their source in God,  
for if they repudiate their origin they  
proclaim their insufficiency.

## The Searchlight



## An Electric Wringer

An electric washer and wringer, which can be attached to stationary  
wash tubs, is a newly-invented home convenience. An operating handle  
governs the action of the machine, and reversing is made easy by a four-  
point attachment. All the mechanism is enclosed, so that the fingers can-  
not be injured, and a safety pressure release upon the wringer adapts it  
to different thicknesses of clothing.

The motor can be removed by loosening a thumb screw, and may be  
applied to other household work. All the mechanism is of the worm and  
gear type, operating upon ball bearings and not easily put out of order.

Two Earlier World Wars  
Briefly Recalled

## The Seven Years' War

The Seven Years' War, one of the  
most important in modern history,  
was caused by the attempt of Maria  
Theresa of Austria to recover Silesia  
from Frederick II. ("The Great")  
of Prussia. Not only almost every  
European power joined in the strug-  
gle, but it involved the whole world,  
from the Indian Rajahs of Hindustan  
to the colonists of Virginia and  
New England. The dates were  
1756-1763. France, Russia, Sweden,  
and Saxony agreed to join with  
Austria against Prussia. Frederick  
did not wait for a declaration of  
war, but occupied Saxony at once,  
moved into Bohemia, in 1757 defeated  
the French and his German enemies  
at Rossbach, routed the Austrians at  
Leuthen, and forced the retirement  
of the Swedes and Russians. At  
this point England engaged the  
French in war, and Frederick, free to  
deal with his other enemies, made a  
separate peace with Russia, and after  
a period when fortune seemed to go  
against him, forced Maria Theresa  
to give up the struggle. It was in this  
war that he earned his title of "The  
Great" and proved himself the equal  
of the greatest Generals the world  
has known. It was during the Seven  
Years' War that England deprived  
the French of so much of their influ-  
ence in India; and when the treaty  
of Paris was signed, ending the Seven  
Years' War, it was seen that Eng-  
land had gained more than any  
other power. She was to retain her  
two forts commanding the Mediter-  
ranean, Gibraltar, and Port Mahon  
on the Island of Minorca; in America  
she was to receive from France the  
cession of Canada, Nova Scotia, and  
several islands in the West Indies;  
and in India, although she gave back  
to France the towns which she had  
taken, the exploits of Clive had  
permanently lost France any in-  
fluence with the native rulers. France  
also lost her other territory in North  
America by the cession of the region  
beyond the Mississippi to Spain.

## The Thirty Years' War

The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)  
was the last great conflict caused by  
the differences between Catholics and  
Protestants. It was fought on Ger-  
man territory, but Sweden, France,  
and Spain played quite as important  
a part in the struggle as Germany.  
After various religious and political  
complications, hostilities broke out in  
Bohemia, which revolted from  
Hapsburg rule and set up a kingdom

of its own. But the Emperor, Ferdin-  
and II., asked for the aid of the  
powerful Catholic League and defeated  
the Bohemian Kings. Then the  
Emperor and the King of Bavaria set  
to work to suppress Protestantism  
within their borders. Whereupon  
Christian IV., King of Denmark,  
invaded Northern Germany in the  
Protestants' behalf. For four years  
he fought with the Emperor's forces,  
but was finally defeated and forced  
to retire from the conflict. So far the  
Catholic armies had been generally  
successful. But after the defeat of  
the Danish King such complaints  
came in from all sides of Ferdinand's  
able but cruel commander, Wal-  
enstein, that he was forced to dis-  
miss him and to lose a large part of  
his army with him. This naturally  
weakened the Catholic forces, and it  
was at this point that Gustavus Adol-  
phus, King of Sweden, entered the  
war. He invaded Germany and was  
successful in several battles; in 1632  
he was killed, and two years later  
it began to look as if peace were  
about to come with victory for the  
Emperor, when Richelieu, who hated  
the Hapsburgs, entered the war on  
the side of the Protestants. France  
declared war against Spain in 1635,  
having concluded an alliance with the  
chief enemies of the house of  
Austria.

The United Provinces joined  
France, as did some of the German  
Princes; and for ten years more  
French, Swedish, Spanish, and Ger-  
man soldiers continued to ravage  
an already exhausted land. Accounts  
of German misery and depopulation  
are well-nigh incredible. By 1644  
everyone was ready for peace. But  
so many nations were fighting, and  
their objects were so various and con-  
flicting, that the conditions of peace  
could not be arranged before 1648.  
The Peace of Westphalia was finally  
signed late in that year, granting  
religious toleration in Germany to  
Calvinists as well as Lutherans,  
allowing Protestant Princes to retain  
their lands and decide the religion of  
their States, permitting the individual  
States of the German Empire to make  
treaties among themselves and with  
foreign powers—thus virtually re-  
cognizing their independence, ceding  
to Sweden a part of Pomerania and  
other important districts, acknowl-  
edging the independence of the  
United Netherlands and of Switzer-  
land, and granting to France  
practically all—with the exception of  
Strasbourg—of Alsace and Lorraine.

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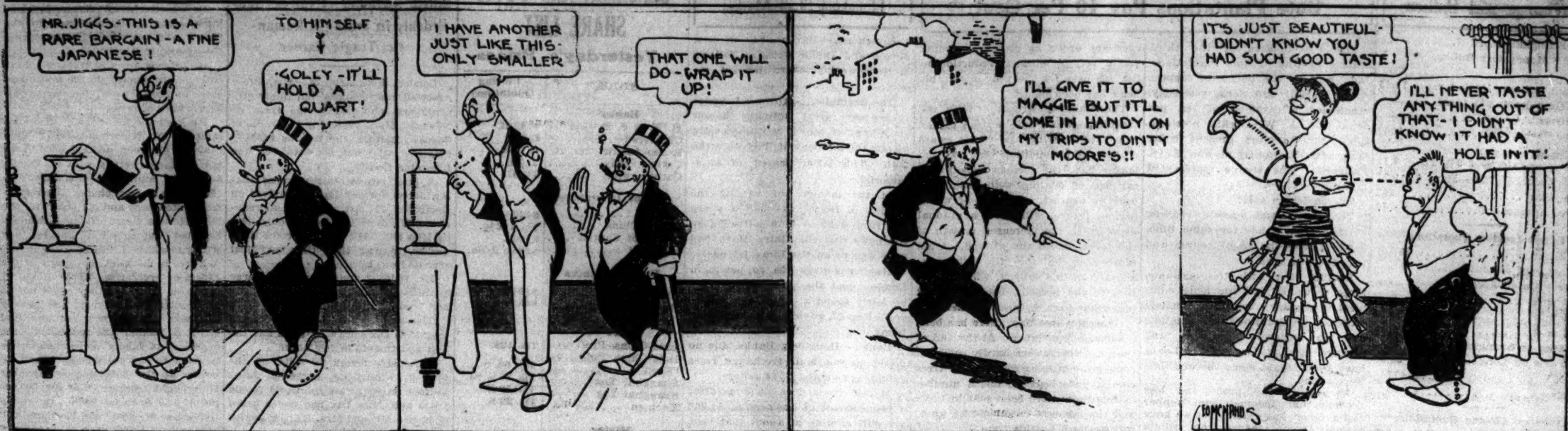
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## At Breakfast With Salvini

The dramatic art of the late Tommaso Salvini was recognized by the whole civilized world for two generations; but there was one side of Salvini's nature unknown excepting to the comparatively few who

came in personal contact with him—and that was his innate modesty, his sympathy and gentleness.

This is recalled by one who had the opportunity of seeing the great actor intimately more than twenty years ago, and he tells of it as follows:

"It was in Philadelphia, where Salvini was playing an engagement and sojourning for the time at the old Lafayette Hotel in Broad street south of Chestnut. One Saturday morning shortly after 10 o'clock he received a guest in his private apartment, where breakfast was served, the third person present being a secretary who performed the office of interpreter when needed.

"From the first moment of greeting was felt that strange, magnetic atmosphere which ever seemed to surround Salvini and to radiate from him, enveloping all who came in contact and making them completely forget themselves. Dignity? Always! But no aloofness; instead, the sincerest hospitality, the keenness of a mighty intellect, the simplicity of a child, the presence of a great and noble spirit—that was the impression he gave.

"The talk at table had little or nothing to do with passing events. It ranged from the dramatic art to painting and music, to this book or that, and difficulty was experienced in persuading Salvini to say anything about himself. But it was brilliant talk, filled with anecdote, and the pity is that the visitor was too young to realize the importance of making a

written record while it was still fresh in detail.

"Before the breakfast was concluded a servant entered, carrying in his arms a dozen or more autograph albums. He spoke to the secretary, who in turn gave a message to Salvini. Downstairs, in a parlor of the hotel, were a score of young girls, pupils in a boarding school situated in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia. They had seen Salvini as *Othello* and this Saturday morning had called at his hotel with a teacher for the purpose of asking him to write in their albums.

"At once Salvini arose from the table, saying:

"I beg of you to excuse me. This is a privilege I cannot miss."

"Then he seated himself at another table, called for pen and ink and for nearly half an hour carefully wrote his name and a few words of greeting in each of those many albums. Then he returned to finish his breakfast.

"There at table, and later while striding across the room, or standing still while emphasizing this or that, Salvini was as impressive, as majestic, as heroic in appearance as he ever was on the stage. His wonderful eyes, his alert expression, his powerful physique and his lightness of movement were those of a man of 50 or less; as a matter of fact he was 60.

"The deep chest and broad shoulders were surmounted by a burly neck, and the back of his head showed no curving outward. Indeed, the back of his skull seemed to run up-

ward in a straight line from the neck. This was particularly noticeable when the visitor saw among several photographs on a mantel one of a youth, taken many years previous; a side view, the back of the head distinctly curving outward with that which some phrenologists term the bump of human kindness and sympathy.

"Salvini explained that this was a photograph of himself as a lad, and the visitor made bold to call attention to the outline of skill which had changed so decidedly.

"Do you think," he ventured, "that your playing of *Othello* so many thousands of times could have influenced the skull formation?"

"Perhaps," Salvini answered, looking intently at the photograph. "It is possible, but I should not say it was probable. I don't know. I had not thought of it before."

"Little by little the great Italian was led to talk somewhat of his art and once he referred to its difficulties, its limitations. Taking a sheet of note paper he wrote a few lines, which may be rendered thus in English:

Painters have color to charm the eye.

Singers have music to thrill the soul—But what have I?

Words—nothing but words.

"Inwardly the visitor marvelled, remembering the gorgeous costumes, the scenic effects, and the orchestra so ready, at proper time, to add its part to the background of a Salvini performance.

"At the time Salvini was 60. During a large part of the forty preceding years he had been playing in Europe, in South America, in the United States, travelling, travelling, travelling; living in hotels while other men were enjoying home life, for which he yearned; denied the social life these friends possessed because he was at work evening after evening when they were at leisure. And now there remained to him less than one-third of the only life he

could lead on earth, and even this with approaching old age.

"Would you have been happier," he was asked, "if you had never gone on the stage? If you had entered a professional or a mercantile career and settled down quietly in some pleasant community?"

"Salvini gravely shook his head. After a moment he replied:

"That was not to be. I could have done nothing, but what I have tried to do. And in this field I have done my best."

"But how about other young men, who are impelled to devote themselves to the stage—and how about young women?"

"Instantly Salvini spoke—and with decision.

"I would never consent to a

daughter of mine devoting her life as an actress. I would do anything to persuade her from it. Do not misunderstand," he added quickly. "I do not mean for a moment to imply that the stage is lacking in moral surroundings, that it is what many uninformed persons think it is. But she who goes on the stage and remains there misses the real and abiding happiness of life—home, children, companionship with beloved friends. It is too great a sacrifice for a tender, loving woman."

"That which is set forth comes from memory, and while Salvini's words may not be quoted exactly, there can be little question that his meaning is faithfully conveyed."



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SHANGHAI

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 7, 1916.  
Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate	Tls. 72.65
Thai Gold Bars: 975 touch	—
Bar Silver	1907
Copper Cash	1907
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-9 1/2 Tls.	7.11
Exch. @ 72.8-Mex. \$	9.77
Peking Bar	362
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	297.5
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s	—
Ex. Paris on London T.T.	28.50
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	477
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-9 1/2
Demand	2-9 1/2
India	T.T. 20 3/4
Demand	20 3/4
Paris	T.T. 29 1/4
Demand	29 1/4
New York	T.T. 66 1/2
Demand	66 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 72 1/2
Demand	72 1/2
Japan	T.T. 75
Demand	75
Batavia	T.T. 159

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-10 1/2
Demand	2-10 1/2
Docty.	2-10 1/2
6 m-s. Cds.	2-11 1/2
Demand	2-11 1/2
Docty.	2-11 1/2
4 m-s. Cds.	417
Demand	417
Docty.	69 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

\$1-Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc	4.41
1-Mark	3.52
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	2.48
1-Ruble	2.54
1-Rouble	2.59
1-Mex. \$	1.50

## Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange  
Bank of China  
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars	72.625
Chinese Dollars	72.6125
On Peking, Demand	105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand	106
On Newchwang, Demand	80 1/2
On Hankow, Demand	103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand	116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand	73
On Foochow, Demand	95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand	71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins	62 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton	72 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels	87 1/2

April 7, 1916.

## London Rubber Market

Reuters Service  
London, April 6.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—  
Plantation, First Latex.  
Spot: 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4 1/2 d. Paid.  
July to December delivery: 3s. 3 1/2 d. to 3s. 3 3/4 d. Paid.  
Tendency of market: Very steady.  
Last Quotation, London, April 5.  
Spot: 3s. 3 1/2 d. to 3s. 4 1/2 d. Paid.  
July to December delivery: 3s. 2 1/2 d. to 3s. 3 d. Paid.  
Tendency of market: Firmer.

## March Rubber Outputs

The Sungal Rubber Estate, Ltd. have received telegraphic advices from their Singapore Agents that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of March was 2,845 lbs. The decrease is owing to heavy wintering of the trees.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuters Service  
London, April 6.—Today's Cotton prices are as follows:—  
Mid-American Spot .... 7.57d.  
May-June ..... 7.46d.  
October-November ..... 7.28d.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuters Service  
London, April 6.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 26 per cent.

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102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate bath, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

## Bute Plantations Pay 10 Per Cent

The shareholders at the third annual meeting of Bute Plantations, Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, yesterday, sanctioned a dividend of ten per cent. Mr. A. W. Burkill presided, the other directors present being Messrs. S. S. Benjamin and E. S. Kadoorie. The shares represented numbered 65,400.

The chairman said: The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and take them as read.

Dealing first with the accounts, these, I think, call for little comment. Sundry creditors include directors' and auditor's fees, amounts due to general managers and manager and at the estate. Loans have been repaid since the accounts were issued.

As regards the profit and loss account, our income from pepper and gambier has ceased, but we have a small amount earned from tribute on the rubber being tapped in outlying areas in the jungle and this item should be considerably increased this year.

The estate has made good progress during the year, the connected areas of rubber cultivation being brought up to 1,000 acres. It is a matter of regret that the experiment of tapping the nearer lying patches of rubber in the jungle was unprofitable. Only a small amount of money, however, was spent in cleaning them up.

The estate is reported as being in

excellent order as regards weeding and a very substantial reduction in the expenses for the year under this head has been made.

The manager writes: "With the exception of a small portion of the new 1915 clearing, the whole estate is in clean condition and we no longer have the former anxiety and expense of dealing with lalang to bear up against. The cost of weeding, in future, will show a gradual decrease as the increased growth of the trees shades the ground. I am pleased to be able to write confidently on this subject, which really has, to the present, been the most important part of the work here."

Generally speaking, there has been a sufficiency of labor. At the end of the year, there were hardly sufficient coolies for tapping all the new trees coming into bearing, but a number of recruits have been sent to India and the labor force should be up to full strength by this time.

Health conditions have not been quite so good, this being on account of the large proportion of new coolies recruited. Towards the end of the year, conditions improved and the manager writes that he has no anxiety as to future health conditions.

Diseases and pests have given little trouble. A number of cases of fomes occurred, but this disease, fortunately, shows no sign of spreading and is receiving careful attention.

The tapping work is reported on as being fairly good and showing improvement, lack of foreign supervision up to quite recent times being the chief cause of any poor work. Additional assistants have now been engaged and further improvement may confidently be expected. Bark renewal has been good.

The rubber was manufactured as formerly, the first latex in the form of smoked sheet and the scrap grades sent to Seremban and the quality produced has been quite satisfactory.

During the year, a new smoke-house, packing and drying shed of semi-permanent type have been erected and also a temporary factory. It was the intention to erect a permanent factory, but, owing to the extremely high cost and difficulty of obtaining the necessary materials, it was decided to postpone this work and the present factory, with certain extensions and additional machinery, in 1917, will serve our requirements for a very considerable time.

The prospects for the current year are very favorable and, given good weather, we hope that the estimated output of 101,000 lbs. will be considerably exceeded, an estimate by the agents in Singapore being about 130,000 lbs. In addition, a crop of 14,000 lbs. is expected from the area let out on tribute.

The tribute the company receives is four ninths of the difference between the actual price received for the rubber and the estimated cost of production, which is fixed at 50 cents Straits currency for 1916. As mentioned in the report, a portion of the output has been sold at the excellent price of 8s. 10 1/2 d. F.O.B. Singapore and the sale of a further portion is now having the attention of your directors.

The directors wish to express their appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Ward, the manager. This gentleman has not been enjoying the best of health recently and, as soon as arrangements can be made for a substitute during his absence, he will go on home leave. Mr. Ward now has three assistants, the large increase in the tapping area necessitating further European supervision. The health of the foreign assistants has been satisfactory.

If any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

Resolutions were passed unanimously, adopting the report and accounts; authorizing the payment of a dividend of ten per cent, absorbing Tls. 20,000, a sum of Tls. 1,878.44 being carried forward and the remainder of the credit balance of Tls. 37,910.62 being used for writing off: re-electing Mr. Benjamin a director and Mr. R. C. B. Fennell as auditor.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

## LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

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## APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

105, Canton Road, Shanghai.

## Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, March 31.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The beginning of the week under review saw great activity in our share market, which continued right up to the Settlement Day, on the 29th. This latter passed off satisfactorily.

At the moment of writing the market in Docks has had a sharp rise from \$123 to \$130 following on the news that the Chiyo Maru had gone ashore on the Lima Islands.

Rubber is quoted 5d. per lb. in London, and the position seems to be fairly sound at about this figure, according to advices received from home.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks, due no doubt to the high Exchange rates ruling, are quoted 780 sellers.

Marine Insurances.—Unions after a fair amount of business at \$1,000 are still offering at about that rate. Canton could be placed at the advanced rate of \$422 1/2, and North China at Tls. 180. Yangtze is wanted at \$300.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are in steady demand at \$167 and Hongkong Fires could be placed at \$393 ex dividend.

Shipping.—Douglases have come to business at \$132 ex dividend, and Preferred Indos, owing to a shortage of ready scrip for the Settlement, have advanced to a buying rate of \$51 with business reported slightly over this rate. Deferred Indos could be placed at \$132. Star Ferries are quiet at \$41. Steamboats eased off in the beginning of the week, but have since recovered and are now wanted at \$23. Waterboats are quiet at \$15 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quoted \$131 sellers ex dividend, and Luzons continue to seek buyers at \$43.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are practically unchanged from last week's rate of Tls. \$7 1/2. Rubies are quiet at \$2.50, and Ural Caspians are offering at 35s. 0d. Tronchs are nominal at 3s. 6d. and Shells have been the medium of a small business round about 98s. 0d.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are wanted at \$72 and Hongkong Docks at \$130. Shanghai Docks have been marked up to Tls. 72 for cash, and although Shanghai apasmodically quotes under this rate there do not appear to be any shares forthcoming at quotations. Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 90 and New Engineerings at Tls. 10 1/2 are unchanged from last week.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates at \$99 and Hongkong Lands at \$104 continue to offer. Hongkong Hotels at \$112 1/2 and Humphreys Estates at \$6.55 could probably be placed at quotations. West Points are wanted at \$38 and Kowloon Land at \$37 1/2.

Cotton Mills.—Bwos are still quoted at last week's rate of Tls. 145. Shanghai Cottons could be placed at Tls. 93. Kung Yiks are in demand at Tls. 13 1/2 and Yangtzeopos have come to business at \$6 1/2.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric are wanted at \$45 1/2 and Hongkong Trams at \$6.10. China Light and Powers have changed hands at \$4.60.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are offering at \$10.20 and China Products at \$2.00. Watsons are wanted at \$7.10 and Peak Trams (old) at \$10 and (new) at 85 cents. Dairy Farms are enquired for at \$32 and Ropes at \$39 1/2. Cements reached 10.70 during the week, but at the close are quoted 10 1/2 sellers for cash.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 25th March, 1916 is as follows:—

Receipts for Aggregate	12 weeks.
This year...	\$11,502
Last year...	\$149,881
Increase...	9,776
Decrease...	131,647
	1,726
	18,234

Company Reports.—The following companies have published their annual reports, of which Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. is the first.

"The year's working shows a net profit of \$120,385.90, and as there was a debit balance of \$29,445.68 brought forward from the previous year, there is thus left \$90,940.12, out of which the General Agents and Consulting Committee recommend that a dividend of 5% (five per cent.) be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$55,890.00, and the remainder viz:—\$35,050.12 be carried forward to the new account."

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

The Gross Profit for the year is ..... \$637,709.20

After Paying Interest ..... \$113,664.35

And Depreciating Plant, etc. by ..... 72,574.25

And paying a Bonus to Staff of ..... 30,000.00

..... \$216,238.63

There remains a net profit of ..... 421,470.57

And adding amount brought forward as per last Report ..... \$193,845.57

Leaves available a sum of ..... \$615,316.44

Which the directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—

To pay a Dividend at the rate of 10% per annum or \$5.00 per share ..... \$250,000.00

Carry forward to new account ..... 265,316.44

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2s. 1/2 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 72.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$740 B.
Russo-Asiatic	H. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2 1/2 B.
Cathay, pref.	6 1/2 B.

Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$422 1/2 B.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2.
Union of Canton	\$1005.
Yangtze	\$285 x d. Sa.

Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$167 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$383 x d. B.

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 123.
Indo-China Def.	98s. 0d. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 22 1/2.

Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 12 1/2.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 0d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.20.

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$122 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 79 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 Sa.

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 96 S.
Hongkong Wharf	\$74 1/2 Sa.

Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land.	Tls. 102 1/2.
China Land	Tls. 50 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 103 Sa.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Sugar	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.

Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo	Tls. 12 1/2.
International	Tls. 72 1/2 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 S.
Soy Chee	Tls. 39 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 93 1/2.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 1/2.
Yangtzeopos	Tls. 6 1/2.
Yangtzeopos Pref.	Tls. 106.

Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 120 B.
Green Island	\$10.30 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 35 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.

Stores	
Hall & Holts	\$18 1/2 S.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$38.
Watson	\$7.10 B.
Weeks	\$19.

Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17 1/2 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 14.15 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 50.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7 1/2 S.
Bute	Tls. 2.10 S.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.45 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 5 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 18 Sa.
Gula Kelampungan	Tls. 12 x d. Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 24 1/2 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapala	Tls. 1 1/2.
Kapayang	Tls. 32 B.
Karan	Tls. 18 Sa.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 22 1/2.
Padang	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durlan	Tls. 14.
Permatas	Tls. 7 S.
Rapha	Tls. 1.60 B.
Semaga	Tls. 1.40 Sa.
Seokee	Tls. 10.85 Sa.
Semabur	Tls. 2.10.
Semawang	Tls. 25 Sa.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Sungai	Tls. 3 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 1 1/2.
Talping	Tls. 3.70.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12 B.
Tebong	Tls. 32xNI Sa.
Uluhoi	Tls. 2.60.
Zianrte	Tls. 8 1/2.

Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 18.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2 N.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 93 Sa.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 2.10.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 96 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 288 1/2.

S. Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

## Benjamin &amp; Potts, 8 J'neke Road

Telephone No. 398

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for April 6 was 160 tons."

## JABEZ BALFOUR, 'THE LIBERATOR,' IS DEAD

Noted Swindler Expires Suddenly in Train—A Romantic, Tragic Career



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:

33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
Bangkok Hioho Penang  
Batavia Ipoh Puket  
Bombay Karachi Rangoon  
Calcutta Klang Saigon  
Canton Kobe Seremban  
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
Colombo Madras Shanghai  
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
Fookchow Manila Tientsin  
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)  
Hankow New York Tientsin  
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves ..... 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mongtze Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Fondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankow Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.  
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking  
Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur  
Calcutta Saigon S. Francisco  
Canton London Shanghai  
Colombo Lyons Singapore  
Fookchow Malacca Sourabaya  
Hankow Manila Tientsin  
Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin  
Hioho New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 25,000,000

Kope. 175,000,000

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelssohn &amp; Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg &amp; Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hanoi Peking  
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai  
Changchun Harbin Tientsin  
(Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin  
Chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok  
Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama  
Dalny (Dalren) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$2,100,000

U.S. \$7,450,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klucking Road.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

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A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## The Mercanti's Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital ..... \$1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 552,500

Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—

Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,768)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Bahah

Charbon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3898-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ..... \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital ..... 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities ..... \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarag

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Bombay Milan Soerabaya

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Cherbon Osaka Vladivostok

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Honolulu Paris Yokohama

London Rangoon

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tails and Dollars; interest allowed on Tails at 2 1/2% per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2% per annum on the daily balance of over Tails of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HBU, Manager.

YUEN CHIN, Sub-Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tientsin, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tails at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China



All the staterooms of this Company are equipped with wireless electric light and in the staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

**THROUGH TICKETS AND BILLS OF LADING** issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railway, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passages money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

**SPECIAL REDUCED RATES** by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Ferial" Maru, and other commodore rates.

**Round-trip tickets** at reduced rates. **LAY-over privileges** allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

**RETURN PORTION** of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

**THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Agents.**

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APRIL 9. JUNE 12 AUG. 18

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'PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG



## The General Staff What It Is

[By Sir O'Moore Creagh, G.O.B.]

Some confusion seems to prevail among civilians as to what a General Staff really is. Clear ideas on such an important matter are desirable, otherwise discussions on the subject, now so frequent, become a mere contention of words with no result. I will explain quite shortly, and without going into detail, the principles accepted by all the great military Powers as those on which the General Staff should be organized. I am doing this solely for civilians, as all educated soldiers understand them quite well.

The small armies of bygone days, quickly organized and comparatively easily maintained in the field, only required a very small Staff, got up and worked on somewhat "scratch" lines. The armies of today are of immense size, really nations in arms; they require enormous quantities of material and money for their maintenance; a great part of this material is produced by complicated machinery of a highly technical kind. Obviously, to ensure their proper training in peace, direction in war, maintenance and financing a large and scientific Staff is absolutely necessary.

In constitutional countries another activity comes into the working of the military machine—viz., the strength of the Army and the amount

of money to be spent on it, which is not fixed by soldiers but by Cabinets, and is therefore an affair of politics which is itself, in not a military activity. It is, however, one of immense labor, which is enough to occupy the time and physical energy of the man at the head of the division which deals with it. The work of this division, although closely allied to the work of the training of the Army in peace and its direction in war, is quite distinct from it and is so kept in the armies of all the Great Powers. The Cabinet has to justify to Parliament the policy on which the strength of the Army is based, to prove to it the necessity for the sum asked for its upkeep, and to show that the sum granted is economically disbursed. The Cabinet has, moreover, to be prepared to answer all manner of questions regarding the Army in Parliament. War being a part of the political intercourse between nations is not in itself independent; it is, in fact, a continuation of political intercourse in its strongest form—it can never be separated from it, otherwise war would either be impossible or one of extermination. War is therefore a part of policy which exercises a good effect on it when it directs certain military forces and measures in a right direction, and only makes de-

mands on the war machine to which it can respond.

All nations have divided military administration into two great divisions, viz., policy and finance, under a Ministry of War in charge of a War Minister, who is a member of the Cabinet, and who conveys the views and orders of the Cabinet to the Chief of the General Staff, except when the Cabinet decides that the latter should specially attend its meetings, and he is its representative in Parliament, and a General Staff under an officer called the Chief of the General Staff, who is responsible for the training of the Army in peace and its direction in war. He is the sole military adviser of the Cabinet. In all countries it has been found of vital importance to prevent the Minister of War from interfering in the work of the General Staff, so the Chief of the latter is never subordinate to the Minister of War. To further emphasize this, in most constitutional countries the Minister of War should be a civilian. The object is to prevent that dual control of the Army which leads to chaos and inefficiency, and destroys individual responsibility.

The Ministry of War sends detachments of accountants and auditors of necessary strength to audit the accounts of the General Staff spending divisions, and to give them financial advice but these accountants are not allowed to criticise military proposals from the military point of view; neither are they allowed to introduce rules of audit of such a complicated nature as to remove financial responsibility from the heads of its spending divisions or to hamper their work. I will not refer further to the Ministry of War. It is obvious that the only way the Cabinet, in ordering military operations, can ensure that the war machine will be able to respond effectively is by acting on sound military advice, and it is equally obvious that the only suitable person to give it is the officer who has in peace prepared the war machine for its work and who is responsible for its efficiency at all times, viz., Chief of the General Staff. No other officer can have the requisite knowledge. Others may doubtless obtain it from the General Staff, but it will take some time to do so, and probably entail a recasting of plans of campaign already prepared, because from two men, owing to different characteristics, will work in precisely the same way. In war, provided the accepted principles of the art are adhered to, the same result is attainable by different methods. From many counsellors, therefore, delay and want of vigor will result, and these are the most common causes of defeat. For the same reason frequent changes of the Chief of the General Staff are bad, and indicate injudicious selections. Molke was Chief of the German General Staff half his life.

The term "plan of campaign" is not always rightly understood, and may convey the wrong impression that from the commencement of a war a definite plan is made and carried out methodically from start to finish. This is, of course, absurd, for the situation varies from day to day. It is inconceivable, however, that when great political disturbances are on the tapis a Cabinet should not have some notion of what is likely to take place. The Chief of the General Staff is kept informed of the situation and its probabilities. He is then in a position to draw up and submit to the Cabinet strategic ideas leading to an objective to meet all eventualities and showing the military force necessary. His plan of campaign should show the requirements of this force as to mobilisation, arms, ammunition, clothing, transport, supplies, etc., and for necessary replacement owing to probable casualties in the field of material and personnel. Thus when the Cabinet decides that the blow shall be struck there will be no delay. Circumstances may, of course, necessitate a complete change in the original strategic plan or its objective, or both, but this will be rare if the policy adopted has been such as the military force can respond to.

The activities of the General Staff are numerous, dealing as they do with the upkeep of the Army in peace, its preparation for war, and its upkeep and direction in war itself. Although there are many of these activities, their result is an independent whole, to which they are all subordinate, and none of them have any value except in relation to this whole which is the

complete war machine efficient in all its parts. All these activities are thus closely allied one to another; it is therefore necessary that they should be under the superintendence of one man. But as one human being could not possibly have the knowledge of physical strength to deal with them all personally, they are divided up into separate autonomous divisions, the heads of which are subordinate to the Chief of the General Staff, who is responsible for the efficiency of the whole; he is therefore senior to them all. Work of the divisions must not be allowed to overlap, so confidential intercourse and round-table conferences between him and the heads of divisions are of frequent occurrence. At these he also explains the policy of the Cabinet. He is, however, most careful not to interfere in the internal work of divisions or short-circuit orders, but judges the work of each by results, otherwise work would be hampered, individual responsibility abolished, and chaos ensue.

The usual number of divisions in the General Staff is five, the first of which is under the direct control of the Chief, in addition to which he is responsible for and superintends the other four. The first division draws up and has ready plans of campaign to meet all eventualities. It promulgates throughout the Army a sound military doctrine deduced from an analytical investigation of military history. This ensures a common rule of action throughout the Army when direct orders cannot be given. It will be easily seen how important this is in the vast armies of today. All training manuals and field regulations are based on it. It deals with mobilisation in time and space. Delay in this may lose a battle or campaign. Intelligence comes under this division. It has to compile all information regarding the enemy army, Government, and country, and employs numerous spies. This division has also military operations branch—there are many other activities in this branch too numerous to mention in detail.

The second division deals with recruiting, training the Army in accordance with manuals, etc., drawn up in the first division, discipline, promotions, and many other things. The third division deals with supply of guns, rifles, and ammunition, and maintains the necessary reserves of the same and of all other ordnance stores. The fourth division—the medical—deals with all questions respecting the health of the Army, sanitation, ambulance, etc.

The second, third, and fourth divisions are large spending ones. In addition to audit it has always seemed to me that the Ministry of War should have a Commercial Intelligence Department to advise them as to the best markets and most reliable contractors. Some five years ago, when organising a general staff in India, I tried to establish such within its fold, but I could not get the necessary funds, although a trifling initial expenditure would have ensured an enormous future saving of money. Such a general staff is suitable alike for peace or war; if small it can be easily enlarged by the addition of more men or branches to divisions to enable it to meet the requirements of a increased Army.

Without such a general staff war can only be carried on in an unsatisfactory manner; effort will be misdirected and without co-operation; there will be no discrimination between the offensive and defensive; the result will be prolonged operations, with unnecessary loss of life and money. This system originated in Prussia during the Revolutionary War; it was tested in the Austro-Prussian war against Denmark; further tested in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. In the Franco-German war of 1870 it proved completely successful, after which it was adopted by most of the civilized countries of the world.

For Germany it has won great successes, but their policy did not make demands on the Army to which it could not respond. This has not been so in the present war, and the result will be defeat.—Westminster Gazette.

## GERMANS IN ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID

## Bomb Ironworks and Factories Round Whitby, Hull And Leeds

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, April 6.—The Admiralty reports: During the night from April 5 to 6, German air-ships destroyed a big iron-works, with blast furnaces and extensive establishments, near Whitby, after having put a battery north of Hull out of action by means of explosive bombs. The airships further attacked the factories of Leeds and the surroundings of the town, also several railway stations of the industrial district. Good effects were observed. The airships were heavily fired at, but all returned undamaged.

## Situation on Eastern Front Becomes Calm

## Positions Unchanged and No Big Happenings Is German Official Report

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 6.—Eastern theater.—The situation is unchanged and nothing important occurred.

Balkan theater.—There is nothing important to report.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES

The Fire Brigade was called out at 7.42 o'clock last night to a blaze which for a time endangered the San Siro Cotton Mill in Yangtsepo. A string of one-story Chinese houses next the mill caught fire and 5 or 6 were in flames when the Brigade arrived.

They found that employees of the mill had laid lines of hose and were fighting the flames. The houses are rented by employees of the mill.

The Brigade laid extra streams and extinguished the flames after about an hour's work. Four of the houses were destroyed and several others were damaged.

## Cigarette Starts a Blaze

Number 1,438, North Shans Road was the scene of an outbreak yesterday at 11.57 a.m. but it took the inmates only a few minutes to quell the flames.

The premises are occupied as a sundries shop, and a person living on the premises spent that time of the day smoking in bed. It wasn't a peaceful smoke, for the mosquito curtain caught fire, and his yells brought his neighbors on the spot with buckets of water. The Brigade found nothing they could do, so they returned.

Chimney Sparks To Blame

Evidently due to some sparks issuing from a chimney, a heap of reed covers, over a number of jars on a drying stage caught on fire, and the Central Bell Tower summoned the Brigade to Nos. 285-7, Shans Road at 9.07 a.m. yesterday. The inmates managed to get control over the fire, and quickly extinguished the flames in ten minutes. The damage done was of a trivial nature.

Arch Colonel's Golf Ball at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.

Spalding Midget Ball at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz.

Braid's Special Ball at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz.

Captive Golf Ball at \$2.00 each.

Walter Dunn & Co.

1133, Szechuen Road,

## Classified Advertisements

(Other classified adv. placements on Page 12)

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished house, 138 Dixwell Road Extension, 6 rooms, 2 baths, servants' quarters, etc. Apply 3, Quinsan Gardens. 9331

TO LET, for July and August, fully-furnished, six-roomed residence. Western district, tennis court, vegetable garden, etc. Rent Tls. 90. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS. 9327-A-9

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by young married couple, well-furnished small house or flat. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS. 9321-A-8

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-4, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## FINANCIAL

WANTED, loan of \$250 for six months; willing to pay \$300. Apply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS. 9317-A-8

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd. 9321

## Business and Official Notices

## Tennis Balls 1916.

Messrs. Boyes, Bassett & Co. are shortly to receive a large stock of tennis balls.

Price \$9.00 per doz.

No extra postage to Outposts. Orders now received.

35 NANKING ROAD. Tel. No. 1922. 9267

## Do You Want Timber?

We have just received a large quantity of timber from California, such as Singapore Hard Wood and Red Wood, Bangkok Teak Squares. All kinds of planks are kept in stock, especially suitable for construction work, for Dock Cos. and Building Contractors.

For Cheapest Prices and Particulars

Apply to YUEN ZANG LUMBER CO., 1189, North Soochow Road, SHANGHAI. 9280

## The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants.....  
Clerks.....  
Typists.....  
Overseers.....  
Stenographers.....  
Watchmen.....  
Printer.....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD, Secretary. 3872

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

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## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

(By the Establishment)  
Have been favoured with  
instructions from  
**THE CONCERNED**  
To sell within their Salesroom at  
No. 135-136a, Szechuen Road,  
ON

**TO-DAY, the 8th inst.**  
at 2 p.m.

**All Substantial & Superior  
Household Furniture  
and Effects**  
also

A Long Line of Sundries.

**NOW ON VIEW.**

**Furnished  
or  
Unfurnished Room  
TO LET**  
with

Bathroom & Verandah Attached,  
facing south, at  
**17, Nanking Road**  
apply to  
**Frederick Ezra & Co.**  
2A, KIUKIANG ROAD

## FOR SALE

A FIRST-CLASS English  
VIOLIN, manufactured by the well-  
known maker BROCH. Mellow  
tone, excellent for concert work.  
Apply to  
**E. STA. MARIA,**  
1st Violin, Astor House Hotel  
Orchestra.

## The Kochien Transportation &amp; Tow Boat Co. (1913), Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Third Annual General Meeting of  
the Kochien Transportation & Tow  
Boat Coy. (1913), Limited, will be  
held at the Palace Hotel, Nos. 1 and  
2, Nanking Road, on Monday, the  
10th April, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.  
The Transfer Books will be  
closed from the 3rd to the 10th  
April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.**  
Agents.

Shanghai, 28th March, 1916.

## Special Announcement

THE undersigned for several years  
has been engaged in investigating  
and manufacturing the best chloride  
of lime (used particularly for purify-  
ing water) and has earned a reputa-  
tion far and wide. Recently it has  
been learned that some shameless  
persons have taken our name, dis-  
guising their inferior quality of  
goods, and selling to customers  
under the name of the undersigned.  
As the matter is of great importance  
as regards our reputation, the fact  
is therefore hereby especially an-  
nounced to both our foreign and  
Chinese customers. Those who  
desire to buy from us the best lime,  
of which we have just received  
several different kinds, may come to  
our shop at 599 Nantou, of the  
native city, in the premises at  
the rear of the Sin Wu Tai Theatre.  
(華界十六鋪大街新舞台後門).

**HSEN MIOU COMPANY.**  
Nantou.  
(南市生茂行啓)

**MOTOR?**  
WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

## Business and Official Notices



Every Single Bottle of  
Pure, Rich, Creamy  
Elephant Head Beer  
has our name on the  
Label.

**Garner, Quelch & Co.**  
Sole Proprietors.

## FOR SALE

Immediate Delivery

One Dredger  
Four Mud Hoppers, All Iron,  
Measuring Over-All  
84 feet by 19  
Can be seen by appointment  
Apply to Box 68,  
**THE CHINA PRESS**

## NOTICE

**Hill's Bazaar**  
8, Nanking Road  
Will remain open today  
until 7 p.m.

## MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker  
Latest Models  
Style and Fit Guaranteed

**PRICES**  
Blouses, from .... \$5.00  
Costumes from .. 10.00  
Evening Dresses  
from ..... 12.00  
Opera cloaks from. 16.00  
Fur coats ..... 15.00

No. 42, EAST BROADWAY.

## Attention, Ladies!

## I. N. RIESNICK

22, Nanking Road. Phone 3557

**First-Class Ladies'  
Tailor and Dressmaker**

Solicits trial orders from  
the ladies of Shanghai

Orders executed with the  
utmost promptitude, in first-  
class style, and with con-  
scientious attention to detail

Style, Fit and Finish

## Newly Opened

**Russian  
Provision Store**

Fresh Russian Provisions  
and all kinds of Russian  
Liquors and Vodka at  
Moderate Prices

**G. GOTKIN**  
918, Broadway

**Willard**  
**Don't Put It Off**  
If your storage battery ever shows the  
least sign of fatigue—see us at once. A  
quarter spent now may save dollars later.  
**H. S. HONIGSBURG & CO.**  
TEL 2656  
Free inspection of any battery at any time

## The 9 Days Wonder!

## HILL'S Summer BAZAAR

offers you for a few days longer the opportunity to purchase New  
Goods at Old Prices, which means a saving to you of

**20% to 60%**

Don't delay! Don't Hesitate!  
AT 8 NANKING ROAD. Until the 15th APRIL

## NOTICE

## The 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915).

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of  
the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic  
(1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The  
detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the  
said loan have been published in the **Government Gazette**.  
Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on  
application to the establishments authorised for the payment  
of interest. The following is a summary of the Regulations.

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th April, 1916.
2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest:—  
(a.) All Magistrates' Yamens.  
(b.) The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of  
China and of the Bank of Communications.  
(c.) The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two  
Banks.
3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—  
(a.) All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices  
of the Chinese Resident Commissioners. (b.) Branch Offices  
of the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no  
such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay  
interest. (c.) All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds, and  
Public Organs organised by Chinese.

4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest,  
the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and  
present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said  
organs after examining the coupons will then pay the interest  
and keep the coupons so paid. But holders of \$1,000 bonds  
or \$10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as  
the said Bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of  
land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of  
"big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or  
copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts  
will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various  
Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut  
down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for  
payment in cash or in payment of land tax, and to be handed  
over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The  
Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing  
the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the  
authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order

**THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS**

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day  
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

## KIANGWAN RACES

27th Gymkhana Meeting

22nd and 24th April, 1916

Entries for all events close at 6 p.m.  
on Saturday, 8th April, 1916,  
at the Club House, 126,  
Bubbling Well Road.

## THE GYMKHANA DERBY:

This Race comes off some time  
in June, 1916, and the exact  
date will be announced later.  
Entry closes on the 8th April,  
1916, at the Club House.

Entry forms may be obtained upon  
application to the Secretary.

By order,

**Y. J. CHANG,**  
Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

## The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A DIVIDEND at the rate of  
Thirty-five per cent, being Twenty-  
One Dollars per Share, on the  
Paid-up Capital of the above  
Association, has been declared pay-  
able, in Taels at Exchange 73, at  
the Chartered Bank of India,  
Australia and China or the Hong-  
kong and Shanghai Banking Cor-  
poration, Shanghai, on and after  
this date, to Shareholders on Record  
on the 31st March, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors  
**W. S. JACKSON,**  
Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th April, 1916.

## Shanghai Race Club

## SPRING MEETING, 1916.

THE entries for the Spring Race  
Meeting will close at the Grand  
Stand at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 8th  
April, 1916.

Members leaving Entries at the  
Grand Stand are requested to  
deposit them in the Box in the  
Secretary's Office labelled "Entries  
for the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,

**A. W. OLSEN,**  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

## The Shanghai Bon Marche

17 NANKING ROAD.

## CLOSING

## UP

## BUSINESS SALE.

This establishment will  
shortly be closed, therefore  
the whole of the stock  
must be cleared regardless  
of cost; great reductions  
will be made, and goods  
marked at less than auction  
prices. Come early and  
get the best; you will  
not get this opportunity  
again.

**Sale begins on MONDAY,  
3rd April, 1916.**

## Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Share-  
holders of the Taiping Rubber  
Estates, Limited (1913), that the  
Third Annual General Meeting  
will be held at the Palace Hotel on  
Wednesday, the 19th April, 1916,  
at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be  
closed from the 13th to the 19th  
April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.**  
Agents.

**Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11**

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be prepaid

Responses must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

**WESTERN DISTRICT.** To let,  
at 61, Carter Road, superior  
furnished bed-sitting-room, facing  
south, large verandah and bathroom  
attached. Garden, tennis, telephone.  
Tram station. Excellent cuisine.  
Terms moderate.

**TO LET,** one large airy room with  
bathroom and glazed verandah.  
Centrally situated, very moderate  
rental. Apply to Box 65, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

**KOREA, SEOUL:** For com-  
fortable, quiet, home-like and in-  
expensive accommodation, write to  
Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

**TO LET,** at 7, Carter Road, excel-  
lent furnished bed-sitting rooms,  
facing south, with bathroom at-  
tached. Also well-furnished attic rooms,  
with or without board. Verandah,  
garden, telephone, tram station.  
Terms very moderate.

## EDUCATIONAL

**MANDARIN LESSONS** given  
by Chinese experienced teacher at  
night. Moderate terms. Apply to  
Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.

**EXPERIENCED CHINESE  
TEACHER,** formerly connected  
with the Nanking Language School,  
well versed in Chinese classics and  
methods of instruction, is open to  
accept two additional students.  
Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

**PRIVATE TUTORING** in En-  
glish, mathematics and history  
(beginners and advanced students)  
by an experienced Chinese, graduate  
of an American University. Terms  
moderate. For particulars, apply  
to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

**YOUNG LADY** would like to  
teach English to Japanese or Chinese.  
For particulars, apply to Box 44,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

**LEARN ENGLISH** by the latest  
and most successful method, taught  
by certificated English lady teacher.  
Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

## Exchange and Mart

**FOR SALE,** Donkey and cart, in  
good condition, with harness and  
full accessories. Tame animal, and  
absolutely safe for children. Cart  
brand-new and complete in every  
way. What offers to Box 67, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

**FOR SALE,** pair Negretti and  
Zambra's best field glasses in leather  
case. Unused. Price \$45. Apply  
to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

**FOR SALE,** Genuine alligator  
suit case, double corners, leather-  
lined, patent lock, almost new.  
Price \$30. Apply to Box 63, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

**FOR SALE,** thoroughbred fox  
terrier pups. May be seen by  
appointment. Apply to Box 55,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

**PURCHASING AGENT,** experi-  
enced and well-connected, will buy  
for inland and outport residents at  
best market prices. 5% Neutral  
nationality. Apply to Box 46, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**GENERAL OFFICE assistant,**  
with many years experience, good  
references, wants position. Apply  
to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.

**EXPERIENCED LADY** typist  
seeks position in a mercantile office.  
Please apply to Box 48, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

**WANTED,** bookkeeper, to take  
charge of a small set of books,  
requiring for the present about one  
hour per week. Apply to Box 72,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

**BOOKKEEPER,** with experience  
and good handwriting, wanted.  
Apply to No. 10, Woosung Road.

**WANTED,** for an office in Shang-  
hai, a Chinese shroff, who can  
speak English and the Mandarin  
dialect. Please give full particulars  
as to age, experience, etc., to Box 71,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

**WANTED,** experienced inter-  
preter for lawyer's office. Apply to  
Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

**WANTED,** foreign nurse for  
infant, in American family, Antung.  
References required. Reply, stating  
age, health and experience, to Box  
34, THE CHINA PRESS.

**HELP WANTED,** a girl or young  
lady, preferably one speaking Ger-  
man, to act as a companion to two  
small American children living near  
the French Park. Apply to Box 20,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

**TO LET,** nice, light office room  
in Central district, about a block  
from the Bund. Rent moderate.  
Apply to Olivier Import & Export  
Co., Olivier Building, 18, Nanking  
Road. 'Phones 1930 and 1936.

## LOST OR STOLEN

**LOST** at noon April 7, 1916,  
between Yangtzepoo and Merch-  
ant Service Club, one envelope  
containing 20 films in white  
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